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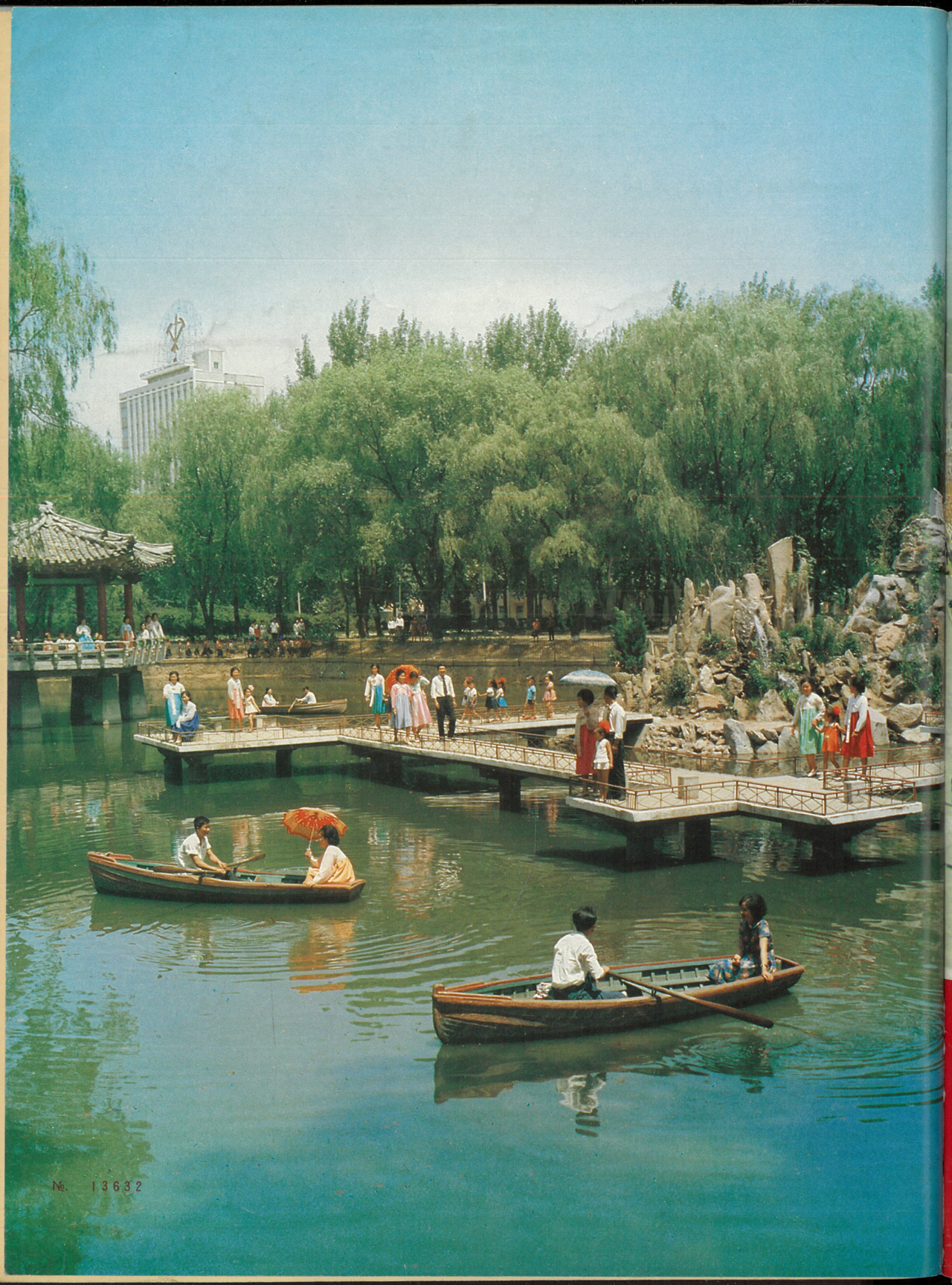


№. 13632

Women OF KOREA

No.4 (88) 1980

A woodcut print: A locomotive whistle in the Paekdu forest
(It is displayed at the National Art Exhibitions in celebration of the Sixth Party Congress)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung responds to the enthusiastic cheers of demonstrators celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress

Ko|P|Sc.

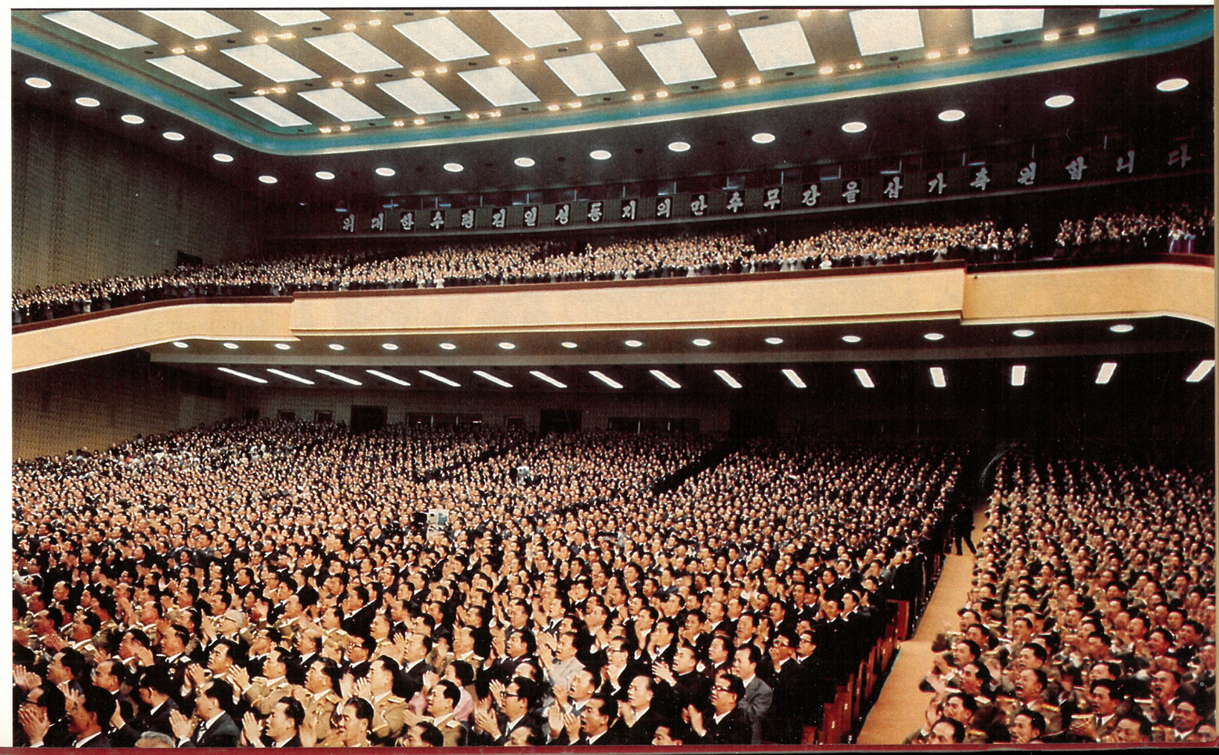
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivers a report on the work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

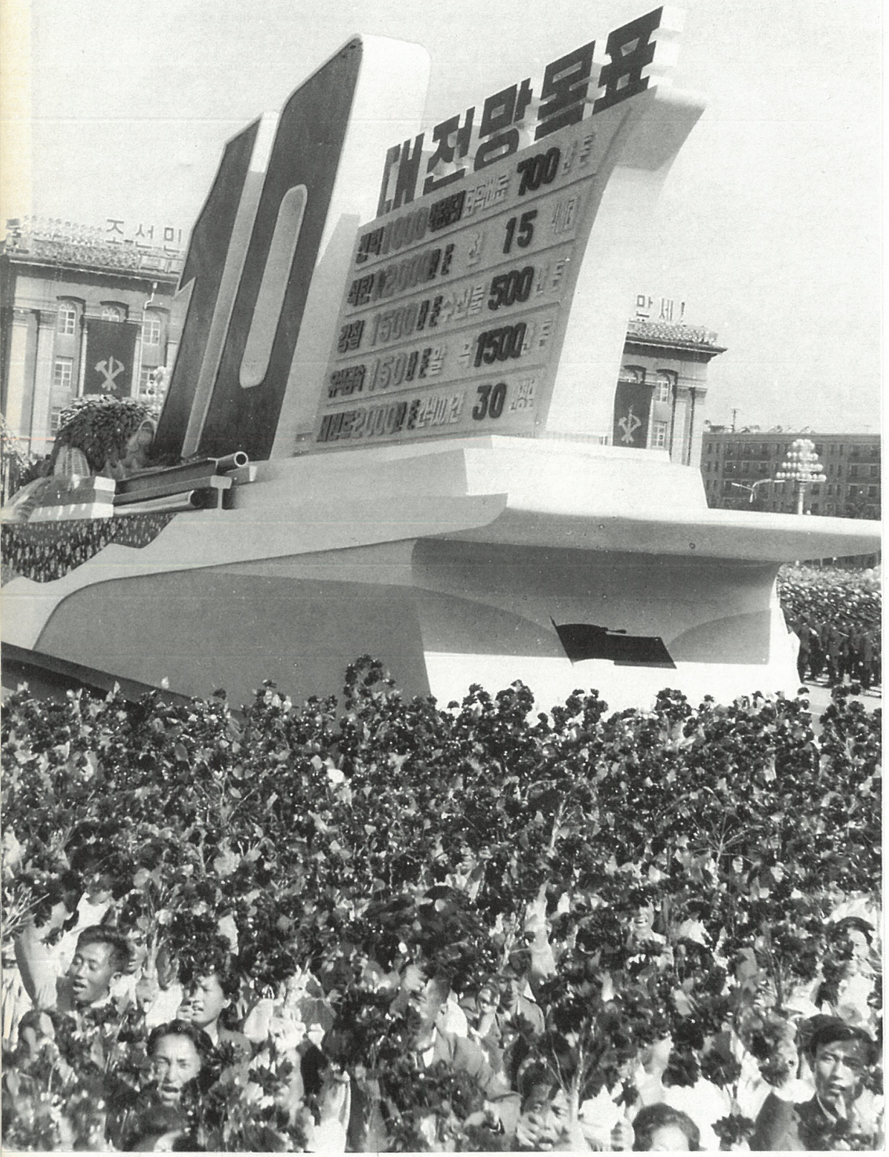
Sixth Congress of Glorious Workers' Party of Korea

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held successfully from October 10 to 14, 1980 amidst the warm congratulations and keen interest of our people and the world's revolutionary peoples.

Platform of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Participants in the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea





Working people march in parade with full confidence in their attainment of the magnificent ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction

In his report on the work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Electricity
100,000 million kwh

Coal
120 million tons

Steel
15 million tons

Nonferrous metals
1.5 million tons

Cement
20 million tons

Chemical Fertilizers
7 million tons

Fabrics
1,500 million metres

Aquatic Products
5 million tons

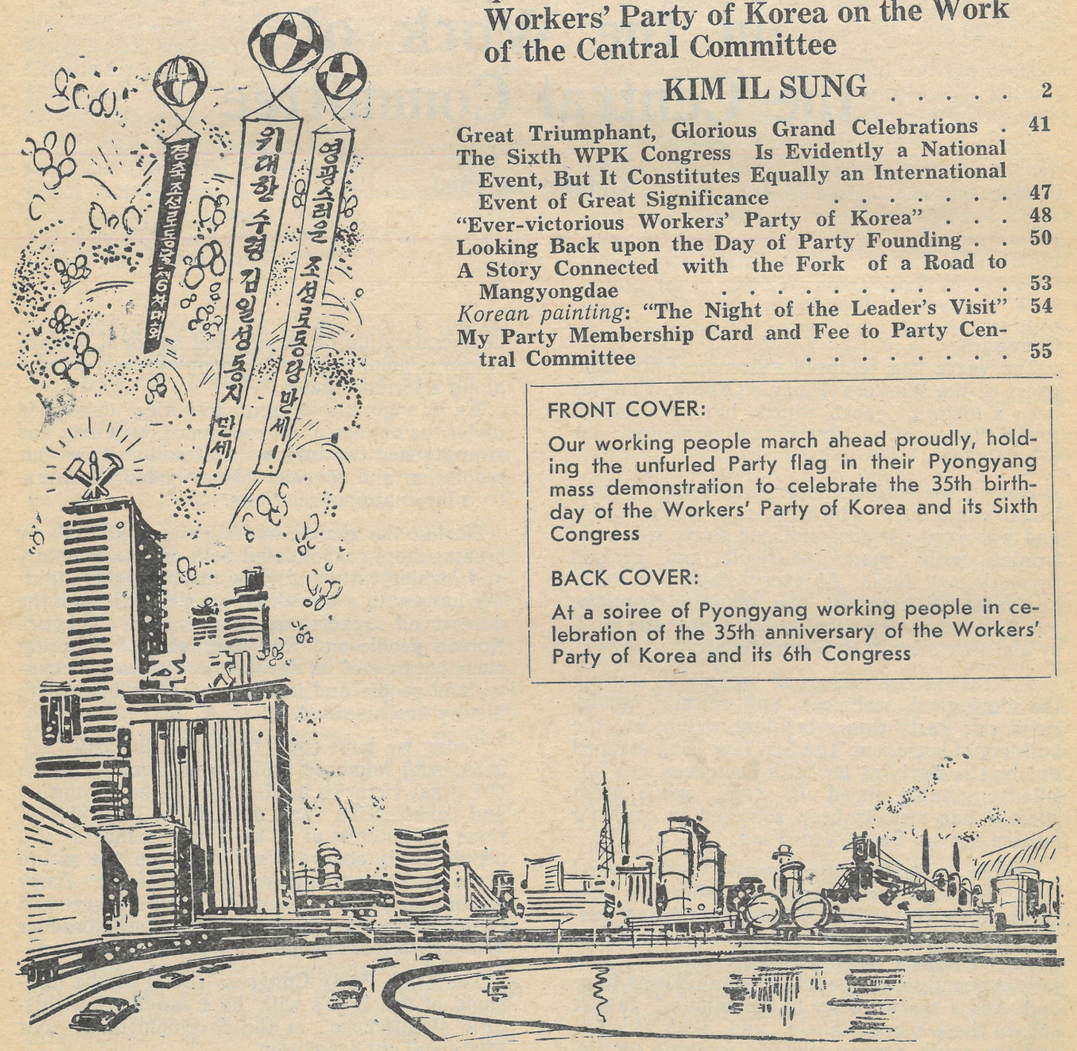
Grain
15 million tons

Tideland Reclamation
300,000 chongbo (within the coming ten years)

Women OF KOREA

No. 4 (88) 1980

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION



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FRONT COVER:
Our working people march ahead proudly, holding the unfurled Party flag in their Pyongyang mass demonstration to celebrate the 35th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress

BACK COVER:
At a soiree of Pyongyang working people in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its 6th Congress

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

KIM IL SUNG

Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee

October 10, 1980

Comrades,

Ten years has elapsed since the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This has been a historic epoch which has witnessed a great change in our Party's activities and our people's life.

During the period under review the international situation in which our revolution developed was very complex and our Party was confronted with many difficult and serious revolutionary tasks. At every stage our Party analysed and assessed the situation correctly, put forward a well-substantiated line and policy and strove for its implementation.

By leading the masses of people to step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party won a brilliant victory in the building of socialism. The Six-Year Plan mapped out by the Party at its Fifth Congress was fulfilled creditably ahead of time, while great success has already been achieved in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Thanks to our Party's correct policy and tireless efforts for national reunification, the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification has made considerable progress. Through a prolonged anti-US, anti-fascist struggle, the people of south Korea have delivered a serious blow to the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges, and the south Korean people's struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification is mounting and developing daily though along a tortuous path.

By its vigorous foreign activities developed under the banner of independence our Party has strengthened the international solidarity of our revolution and considerably extended our country's international relations.

During the period under review our Party became more consolidated both organizationally and ideologically and grew into a mighty fighting force with a wealth of experience. It won the unreserved support and confidence of the entire Korean people and the international working class because of its devoted service to the country and people and its undying contribution to history and mankind.

Today we have come to the Sixth Party Congress with immense pride and confidence in our great victories in all fields of the revolution and construction and amidst the big expectations and interest of all the Party members and people. This congress will sum up the grand victories and precious experience of our Party and people gained in revolutionary struggle and construction work and open up still broader vistas before our people.

The Sixth Party Congress called at the threshold of the 1980's will be a landmark of historic significance in the development of our Party and our revolution.

1. BRILLIANT VICTORY IN THE THREE REVOLUTIONS

Comrades,

The Fifth Congress of our Party set forth the historic task of further consolidating and developing the socialist system and hastening the complete victory of socialism through vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and activated the whole Party and people to strive for its accomplishment.

All our Party members and working people who had always responded faithfully to the Party's call, marched forward in the spirit of Chollima plus the speed campaign towards the heights of socialism under the red flag of three revolutions.

With the active progress of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in a whole-Party and nationwide drive, our revolution and construction made great strides and splendid victories and successes were scored in all areas of politics, economy and culture.

1) OUR PARTY'S STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LINE OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

Comrades,

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent a struggle to give independence to the masses of working people.

To provide complete independence to the working masses, it is necessary to clear away the remnants of the old society from all spheres of social life including politics, the economy, ideology and culture and emancipate the working people from all kinds of domination, subordination and social inequality. The task of emancipating the masses of working people from class domination and subordination is accomplished through a revolution to remodel the political and economic systems of the old society, and the task of freeing people from the shackles of outdated thinking, techniques and culture is fulfilled through the three revolutions.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a strategic task which must be tackled squarely by a working-class party that assumed power from the very first day of building a new society. Former colonial and semi-colonial countries which have won independence from imperialism and are building a new society, are very backward in ideology, technology and culture, and so it is especially important for them to carry out the three revolutions.

When it first began to build a new society, our Party put forward the policy of three revolutions and has since made strenuous efforts to carry it out. At the stages of the democratic and socialist revolutions when the transformation of the old social system came to the fore as the main revolutionary task in our country, the three revolutions were oriented primarily to successfully ensuring the abolition of the colonial and feudal relations of exploitation and the socialist reorganization of the old production relations.

Following the establishment of the socialist system, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions face the party of the working class as the principal revolutionary task.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the ideological, technical and cultural spheres retain many vestiges of the old society, which give rise to the various distinctions remaining in socialist society such as those between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry. Unless the three revolutions are carried out, the traces of the old society cannot be erased nor can the complete equality of the working people be realized.

After the establishment of the socialist system, our Party defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the main content of the revolution to be carried out in socialist society, as a task of the continuous revolution to be tackled until the building of communism, and has vigorously promoted these revolutions.

In carrying out the three revolutions our Party adhered to the principle of putting the ideological revolution definitely to the forefront of the other two. This is the only correct revolutionary policy based on a scientific analysis of the decisive role of ideological consciousness in human activities and the importance of ideological work in revolutionary struggle. Basic to the remodelling of man is ideological remoulding, and the principal way of enhancing the role of man lies in stimulating him ideologically. Only when priority is given to the ideological revolution to remould the thinking of people and stimulate their revolutionary enthusiasm, can all problems of the revolution and construction be solved successfully.

By energetically propelling forward both the technical and cultural revolutions while keeping the ideological revolution definitely to the forefront, our Party brought about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist con-

struction. The Chollima Movement started amidst the great upsurge of socialist construction and became our Party's general line in socialist construction. It is a movement of the whole people to wipe out everything backward in all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality and accelerate the building of socialism to the maximum; it is the brilliant embodiment of the line of three revolutions.

By vigorously promoting the Chollima Movement, our Party achieved great success in remodelling people in a revolutionary way, the most delicate and important problem in socialist construction; it gave free scope to the activity and creativity of the working masses and thus carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization with credit in a very brief space of time.

After its Fifth Congress our Party further stepped up the struggle for implementing the line of three revolutions.

After socialist industrialization had been achieved, our Party and people were confronted with the urgent tasks of accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of society as a whole, of strengthening the country's material and technical foundations and developing and bringing about a great flourishing of socialist national culture in order to hasten the complete victory of socialism. This called for the vigorous mobilization of the whole Party and the entire people for the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and the strengthening of guidance for them.

After its Fifth Congress our Party conducted energetic organizational and political work to thoroughly implement the line of three revolutions. We saw to it that Party organizations, state and economic establishments and working people's organizations at various levels always followed this line undeviatingly, and aroused all Party members and working people vigorously to carry out the three revolutions.

In order to strengthen the guidance of the three revolutions in line with the new requirements of the revolution, our Party proposed the three-revolution-team movement and dispatched the teams composed of Party hard cores and young intellectuals to various branches of the national economy. This movement is a new method of guiding the revolution—combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance, enabling the upper bodies to help the lower levels and rousing the masses of working people to accelerate the three revolutions. Experience shows that the movement is an effective method of revolutionary guidance for further organizing and activating the three revolutions to fit in with the new stage of socialist construction.

With the three-revolution-team movement forging ahead at a good pace, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have deepened and developed further. Everywhere the teams are active, the flames of three revolutions have kindled quickly, bringing about miracles and innovations one after another in the work of remodelling people, renewing technology and building culture. The movement has further enhanced the role of functionaries of the Party, state and economic organizations and brought up large numbers of three-revolution-team members to be reliable revolutionary vanguards.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement launched with vigour in all spheres of socialist construction under the leadership of the Party organizations has been a powerful stimulus propelling forward the three revolutions. This movement has induced the broad masses to take an active part in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and made the three revolutions definitely their own concern.

Thanks to our Party's energetic efforts the line of three revolutions has been carried into effect with success and borne great fruit. The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which date back to the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building, to the emulation drive for increased production and the anti-illiteracy campaign in our country after liberation, have now reached a very high stage where the objective is to liquidate once and for all the remnants of the old society in all fields of social life and provide full independence to the masses of working people.

The brilliant victories and successes scored by our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work in the past period bear eloquent testimony to the correctness and vitality of the line of three revolutions.

2) ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE IDEOLOGICAL, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL REVOLUTIONS

Comrades,

During the period under review our Party conducted an energetic struggle to carry out the line of three revolutions—the ideological, technical and cultural—and achieved brilliant victories in these revolutions, bringing about vast changes in all spheres of socialist construction.

In this period our Party laid down the ideological revolution as the most important task of socialist construction and directed its efforts primarily towards this.

Our Party correctly defined the content and methods of ideological education to meet the demands of the revolution and vigorously conducted this education among Party members and working people. It also activated revolutionary organizational life so that the Party members received revolutionary education and ideological training in Party organizations, and the workers, farmers, youths and women in working people's organizations, guided and assisted by their respective organization. By conducting the ideological revolution in close combination with the practical work of socialist construction, our Party ensured that in the course of carrying out their revolutionary tasks all working people tempered themselves further and fostered their loyalty to the Party and revolution.

The active progress of the ideological revolution brought about a fundamental change in the ideological and moral qualities of our people and in their manner of work and life.

It is the foremost task of the ideological revolution to equip every member of society with the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea, and encourage them to struggle for its victory. The education of Party members and working people in the Juche idea, in Party policy and revolutionary traditions has been strengthened and the ideological struggle against all kinds of obsolete ideas stepped up, with the result that all Party members and working people have been equipped firmly with the Juche idea, and our whole society is pervaded with this idea. Flunkeyism, dogmatism, national nihilism and other outworn ideas which conflict with the Juche idea have disappeared from the minds of Party members and working people, their national pride and feeling of independence have increased as never before, and the entire people are fighting on confidently along the road indicated by the Juche idea, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The popular masses' trust in our Party has increased greatly and the unity and cohesion of the Party and the masses grown firmer. Our people who have traversed the arduous yet glorious road of revolution and construction along with the Party trust and follow our Party unfailingly with the utmost faith, a faith reaffirmed through their own experience, and entrust it with their destiny. All Party members and working people support and defend our Party's line and policy without reservation and strive to carry them through with all devotion. Today our people are burning with a determination to defend our Party politically and ideologically, with their very lives, and to cast in their lot with it to the end in any storm and stress. Indeed, there has been no parallel to our country where the Party places its trust in the people and the people follow it and both as one united body advance confidently along the road of revolution and construction to victory.

A revolutionary way of work and life has been established throughout our society. Under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one!" our Party members and working people as a whole are now working conscientiously for the country and the people, for society and the collective. No matter what they do at whatever post of socialist construction it may be, our working people work conscientiously all the time, devoting themselves completely to the interests of the Party and the revolution, to the interests of society and people, without thought of their own fame or rewards, giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity in the effort to carry out Party policy. Furthermore, they work in a revolutionary way and live modestly as befits the people of a revolutionary country and an age of struggle; one and all they continue to make innovations and advance, brimming over with revolutionary zeal and vigour, firmly convinced of revolutionary victory and filled with implicit faith in their future.

In the period under review our Party set the technical revolution as the central task in the building of the socialist economy and strove for the three objectives of the technical revolution.

Our Party drew on the achievements of socialist industrialization in promoting the struggle to narrow down considerably the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and to free women from the heavy burden of housekeeping, thereby making a great stride towards liberating the working people from arduous labour and improving their working conditions.

In order to narrow the gap between heavy and light labour, our Party pushed ahead with the work of modernizing production equipment and technical processes in industries where arduous labour, work in hot shops and other health-affecting work prevail. As a result, there has been a marked improvement in technical equipment and mechanization, automation and remote control have been introduced extensively in extractive industries, metallurgy and other branches of heavy industry.

In the mining industry large-sized and high-speed excavating equipment has been installed and various up-to-date machines and equipment such as multi-purpose excavating machines and drum coal cutters produced and supplied, so that the overall mechanization of mining operations has been realized. In the timber industry, too, up-to-date machines and equipment have been introduced to increase mechanized operations to a considerable extent. Efficient building machines have been produced and supplied and loading and unloading machines and equipment increased greatly, so that most of building work and loading and unloading operations have been mechanized. In the metallurgical, chemical, cement and other industries where hot and other harmful work remains, the automation and remote control of production processes have been accelerated and the production equipment modernized, thus freeing the working people from such jobs.

As a result of the rapid acceleration of the

technical revolution in rural districts, mechanization and application of chemicals in farming have expanded considerably and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour have been greatly diminished.

In order to mechanize and chemicalize agriculture our Party has ensured that with the development of industry large quantities of efficient farm machines of different kinds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are supplied to the countryside. During the period under review the number of tractors in agriculture increased sharply. Last year there were seven tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. Chemical fertilizers, weed killers and various other chemicals were produced and supplied in considerable quantities enabling 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer to be applied last year to each *chongbo* of fields and weeding to be done by the chemical method over 97 per cent of the total rice fields. In our country today farm mechanization and chemicalization have been almost completed, and farmers who in the past used to do back-breaking work transplanting rice and weeding by hand are now farming with ease and efficiency with the help of machines and chemicals.

Freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores is one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

In order to relieve them of housekeeping work and enable them to join society and work without worries, our Party has built large numbers of nurseries and kindergartens all over the country and expanded various welfare service facilities on a large scale. Meanwhile, it has quickly developed the food and essential goods industries to increase the production of staple and subsidiary foodstuffs and to supply a variety of modern kitchen utensils and household goods. Having been freed largely from the burden of kitchen work and other miscellaneous household chores, our women are now taking part unhampered in collective work and various social activities and giving free rein to their ability and talent in the worthy struggle for socialist construction.

In the course of carrying out the tasks of the technical revolution put forward at the Fifth Party Congress, production in all branches of the national economy grew quickly, further consolidating the foundations of our independent national economy.

With the technical revolution making good headway, the technical equipment of the national economy was modernized and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people freed from arduous labour rose greatly, which brought about a tremendous production growth on all fronts of socialist economic construction. Thus, the Six-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy put forward at the Fifth Party Congress was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule in total industrial output value and the plan's target for grain production was reached two years ahead of the time set. On the basis of these achievements we also pushed ahead with the Second Seven-Year Plan at a very high rate and scored splendid results in fulfilling the three-year assignments of the new long-term plan by the end of September this year already.

During the years under review industry developed very rapidly indeed. Between 1970 and 1979 our country's industrial production rose by 15.9 per cent a year, boosting the total industrial output value 3.8 times, with the production of means of production increasing 3.9 times and consumer goods 3.7 times.

The main task in industry during the period under review was to perfect its structure and make it more self-supporting. Our Party reinforced the industrial branches and created many new industries on the principle of further improving the industrial structure and building a Juche-based industry supplied with domestic raw materials and fuel.

Considerable success was achieved in making the metallurgical industry more self-supporting. We built modern iron-producing centres working on domestic raw materials and fuel and successfully solved new technological problems arising in the production of coke. Further, we have built huge new plants for the hot- and cold-rolling of metal and many plants to turn out products of the second-stage metal processing. As a result, our metallurgy has now developed into a complete industry with all the necessary production sectors, making it more independent than ever.

The structure of the chemical industry has been further improved. The Orlon, polyethylene, phosphate fertilizer industries and many other new branches have been created and existing chemical industry centres re-equipped and reinforced, so that our chemical industry is now in a position to fully meet the increasing demands of the national economy for a wide range of chemical products.

The production capacities of industries increased noticeably in the period under review.

Above all, the capacity for electricity production increased greatly. To meet the increasing demands for electricity generated by the rapid development of the national economy, our Party built many thermal power stations, while at the same time taking steps to construct hydroelectric power stations. With the building of many large thermal and hydroelectric power stations, the capacity for electricity production showed a marked increase during the period under review, thermal power generating capacity in particular showing a sharp rise. Between 1970 and 1979 thermal power generating capacity doubled and accounted for more than 50 per cent of our total power generating capacity. Thus, independent power bases supplied with domestic fuel and relying on domestic water power resources have been built.

The capacities for the production of coal and other minerals showed a rapid increase. In accordance with the Party's policy of giving priority to the extractive industries over the manufacturing industries, many small, medium and large mines were developed and existing mines rebuilt or expanded to add greatly to the capacities of production of coal, iron ore and various nonferrous mineral ores. As a result, the raw material and fuel bases of our independent national economy have been further consolidated.

Our cement-producing capacity, too, increased rapidly. The modern Sunchon Cement Factory with a capacity of three million tons and many small and medium ones were built and new calcinating methods widely introduced, so that our cement-producing capacity increased 2.2 times during the period under review.

The foundations of light industry were further strengthened. Large-scale textile mills and many other modern light industry factories such as cornstarch, food-processing and footwear factories were built. Thus, our light industry is now capable of satisfying the people's growing demands for consumer goods.

During the period under review, the technical equipment of industry in general showed a marked improvement. The existing machine-building plants were reinforced, many new ones built and, in particular, centres for the production of machine tools and ordered equipment built up. Consequently, large quantities of up-to-date machine tools such as a 20-metre lathe, automatic and semi-automatic lathes were produced and supplied to different branches of the national economy, and plant for power stations, metallurgical works, cement factories and other new factories and enterprises was manufactured and delivered. At the same time, bases for the production of automation elements, gauges and instruments were built up, so that the production of different kinds of automation equipment quickly increased.

During the years under review, agricultural production made great progress.

Our Party defined agriculture as one of the main fronts of socialist economic construction, and has always directed great efforts to its development. The Party created a new Juche method of farming suited to the specific conditions of our country and applied it widely to agricultural production. It has taken a number of positive measures to overcome unfavourable weather conditions caused by the cold front and to develop agricultural production in safety.

Thorough application of our Party's Juche farming method and adoption of various measures for warding off the effects of the cold front have brought about rapid progress in all sectors of agricultural production. The per-*chongbo* grain yields in our country have reached 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize. Last year nine million tons of grain was produced—a success we can be proud of. Along with grain production, the output of vegetables, tobacco and other industrial crops has grown rapidly.

During the period under review, our Party devoted great efforts to the development of livestock breeding. A large number of modern pig, chicken and duck plants were built in towns and industrial districts, as well as well-equipped stock-breeding farms, and a solid foundation was laid for developing large-scale livestock farming in the future.

The fact that our agriculture was put on a new scientific and technological basis and that agricultural production grew very rapidly during the years under review signifies a brilliant victory proving the correctness of the theses on the socialist rural question.

The material and technical foundations of transport were strengthened, and the carrying capacity increased considerably.

During the period under review, many new railways were laid, and electric traction introduced widely. The Ichon-Sepo line linking the eastern and western parts of our country and many other new railways were built, and more than 1,600 kilometres of railways were switched over to electric traction. In our country today 87.5 per cent of railway haulage is electrified. A unified system of haulage by electric locomotives has been established in major railway sections including branch lines and sidings. With the building of many large cargo ships and the modernization of Nampo, Chongjin, Haeju and many other ports, broad prospects have been opened up for a big development of sea transport.

Organization of transport has been improved and the transport control system modernized. Centralized goods stations and station yard tracks have been largely expanded, technical stations and marshalling yards modernized, and a centralized transport system established for large factories and enterprises and important districts. A combined railway-motorroad-water communications system has been developed, and container transport has been widely introduced.

With the successful progress of the technical revolution and the rapid development of industry, agriculture and the rest of the national economy, the strength of our socialist economy has increased beyond compare. In many countries of the world today, fuel and raw material crises have caused production slumps, soaring

prices and massive unemployment, but our country is completely free from such phenomena. However violent the economic upheavals in the world may be, our economy continues to develop at a high rate and the living standards of our people are rising steadily.

By achieving great successes in the economic construction of socialism during the years under review, we laid a solid foundation for advancing towards a higher goal.

In the years under review, our Party put forward the cultural revolution as an important fighting task, and directed great efforts to the building of socialist culture, and achieved brilliant successes in all spheres of cultural development.

The most important task of the cultural revolution is to develop education. Our Party has always paid foremost attention to education and steadily developed it in keeping with the actual conditions where the building of socialism is progressing in depth. In particular, we published the *Theses on Socialist Education* and worked hard to implement it, thereby bringing about a great change in public education and in the training of cadres.

The most significant success scored in education during the period under review is that the problem of cadres was resolved satisfactorily by training a large force of technicians and specialists, a huge army of intellectuals.

In order to train a large force of technicians and specialists in keeping with the objective set at its Fifth Congress, our Party improved instruction at higher specialized schools, colleges and universities, expanded enrolment and, at the same time, established many new institutions of higher education in the capital and local areas and largely increased the number of higher specialized schools. Thanks to the positive measures taken by the Party in the years under review, the number of higher learning institutions increased from 129 to 170 and 481 new higher specialized schools were set up.

As a result of the great increase in the number of educational establishments and steady improvement in the quality of education, many competent technicians and specialists were trained every year, and the huge target of increasing the number of technicians and specialists to more than one million set by the Party at its Fifth Congress has been attained brilliantly. Thus, the question of cadres posed as a really difficult problem in our country after liberation has been solved satisfactorily, and bright prospects have been opened up for the development of the national economy, science and culture. The intellectuals of a Juche type trained by our Party after liberation—stalwart workers now in their forties or fifties—are playing a great part in every field of the revolution and construction by displaying a high degree of independence and creativity. In the future our large army of intellectuals will prove their greater merits in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based and carry out even more brilliant exploits in the struggle for the prosperity of the country.

During the period under review our Party achieved brilliant success in completing the introduction of universal eleven-year compulsory education. With the progress of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundations, our Party steadily developed the compulsory education system and took radical steps to fully introduce universal eleven-year compulsory education from 1975. Universal eleven-year compulsory education has enabled our younger generation to receive a complete secondary education before going out to work and to grow up to be the dependable reserves of communist builders with the general knowledge of secondary education and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology.

The upbringing of children at state and public expense is an excellent communist measure. During the years under review the number of modern nurseries and kindergartens increased considerably and existing ones were better equipped, with the result that all children throughout the country were brought up at nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expense. The system of bringing up children at state and public expense was legally confirmed with the promulgation of the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children. Today our children are growing up happily, under the legal protection of the state, looked after from the day of their birth with scientific hygienic care and nutrition and given socialist education at modern nurseries and kindergartens.

During the period under review great success was scored in scientific research. Our scientists and technicians who are infinitely faithful to the Party conducted energetic research work to solve the scientific and technical problems arising in making effective use of the country's existing economic foundations, strengthening the independence and Juche character of the national economy, and raising the technical revolution to a new higher stage. By thoroughly establishing Juche in scientific research and by cooperating with the workers, they invented a Juche-oriented metallurgical process using domestic fuel and a new casting method, and created many up-to-date machines and equipment for large-scale nature-remaking projects. Besides, they undertook successful research work to create a synthetic rubber industry and a new chemical fibre industry based on domestic raw materials and solved many scientific and technical problems confronting various spheres

of the national economy, including methods of producing seed and cultivating crops. Our Party takes great pride in the fact that many unassuming heroes who worked with devotion for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people, appeared from among the scientists and technicians.

During the period under review brilliant successes were achieved in literature and art under the correct guidance of the Party.

With the brilliant materialization of our Party's Juche-oriented thoughts and unique policy on literature and art, a great revolutionary change has taken place in every sphere of literature and art, and numerous literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value, including revolutionary films, operas, dramas, stories and novels, have been created. Today our literature and art is fulfilling its mission with credit as a textbook of life, a weapon of struggle, which provides revolutionary education for Party members and working people and inspires them vigorously to creative labour and the creation of a new life. The 1970's was indeed the heyday of Juche art when our literature and art blossomed out dazzlingly along the Party's Juche-oriented literary and art line.

During the years under review the working people's cultural standards rose greatly as a result of the vigorous efforts to establish socialist ways of culture in life and production. A great stride was made in the distribution of publications and in broadcasting propaganda. With a further increase in the output of TV broadcasting and the production and supply of large numbers of TV sets, the work of spreading the TV network all over the country was carried out successfully. Many modern theatres, halls of culture, indoor stadiums and other cultural facilities were built to satisfy the people's growing cultural requirements. The materialization of the policy for introducing a bus service and water supply in farm villages noticeably reduced the distinctions between the living conditions of the urban and the rural population and made life more convenient for the farmers. Cultured habits in production at industrial enterprises and cooperative farms have improved, towns and villages have been built up beautifully, and all working people live and work in line with the socialist way of life, free from the old habits.

A great advance was also made in the public health service. With the full implementation of our Party's prophylactic policy, medical treatment, disease prevention and other services for the people were much improved, hospitals in towns and county seats were better equipped, and the rural clinics were successfully converted into hospitals. Thanks to our Party's correct policy on the health service and various other popular measures, the health of the working people and children was effectively protected and improved, with the result that the average life span of our people has reached 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation. As a consequence, our people's centuries-old desire to live long and happily in good health, free from disease, has come true in the era of the Workers' Party.

3) CONSOLIDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND SOCIAL SYSTEM

Comrades,

During the years under review, the state and social system of our country was consolidated and developed on the basis of the successes achieved in the three revolutions.

The state and social system is the decisive factor determining the position and role of the masses of working people. Only when this system is consolidated and developed continuously by propelling forward the revolution and construction can an independent and creative life be provided for the working masses.

Our state and social system rests on the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance and relies on socialist production relations and an independent national economy. With the dynamic advance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the political and ideological unity of the whole of society based on the Juche idea has been strengthened rock-firm and socialist production relations and the material and technical foundations of socialism consolidated and developed, with the result that our state and social system has been placed on a more solid political and economic foundation.

During the period under review the Socialist Constitution was adopted and, in accordance with it, various new laws and regulations were formulated. This brought about further legal consolidation of our state and social system.

With the adoption of the Socialist Constitution in keeping with the new requirements of the revolution, the great successes achieved by our people in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism received legal confirmation and new political, economic and cultural principles governing socialist society were laid down. The adoption of the Socialist Constitution legally guaranteed our people adequate democratic liberties and rights in all fields of state and social life, and gave them a powerful legal weapon to step up the revolution and construction.

It is an inexorable requirement of socialist society that all state affairs are conducted in conformity with laws and regulations and that all members of society adhere to them. In accordance with the Socialist Constitution, we

newly instituted laws and regulations relating to various spheres and made it incumbent on every institution, enterprise, organization, and worker to voluntarily observe them. With the strengthening of education in law observance among Party members and the working people and the enhancement of supervision and control functions by the organs of people's power over the execution of laws, all state affairs and the social activities of the working people are conducted according to laws and regulations and a revolutionary system and order has been thoroughly established throughout society.

During the period under review the functions and role of the people's power rose considerably.

Our people's power is a weapon of revolution and construction and a champion of the liberties and rights of the popular masses. Only when the functions and role of the people's power are enhanced can the building of socialism be energetically propelled forward and the democratic liberties and rights of the masses thoroughly defended.

In order to heighten the functions and role of the people's power in keeping with the requirements of the revolution, our Party took steps to revise the structure of the local organs of power and administration. As a result, the people's committees' functions as the organs of state power were heightened and the role of the administrative organs further enhanced. In particular, since the activities of the personnel of administrative bodies are always supervised by the organs of state power, administrative officials have come to respect the people's wishes, conduct all work in such a way as to meet their interests, and serve them still better.

To eliminate bureaucratism among the officials of the organs of people's power is very important in strengthening the people's power. Because they have been vested with state power, these officials, if not equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, may abuse their powers to act in a bureaucratic manner and encroach upon the people's interests. If they behave bureaucratically, it can have serious consequences such as discrediting the people's power in the eyes of the masses, divorcing the masses from it and damping the revolutionary ardour of the working masses.

In order to rid government officials of bureaucratism, our Party intensified ideological education and struggle and, at the same time, made them strictly observe socialist laws. Deeply conscious that they are servants of the people, the officials of the organs of people's power always go among the masses to work, study and live together with them, and strive to be exemplary in observing the state laws and to defend the interests of the popular masses. Due to the improvement in their methods and style of work, the organs of people's power have become closely associated with the people and the broad masses have come to take an active part in the work of these organs.

During the years under review, the revolutionary principles of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence were thoroughly carried into effect in all areas of state activity and, as a result, the might of our country increased incomparably.

Maintaining independence in state activity is the decisive guarantee for defending national dignity and augmenting the country's might. Our Party and the Government of the Republic have adhered strictly to the principle of formulating all lines and policies independently to suit the interests of our revolution and the actual conditions of our country and implementing them on the strength of our own people. It is precisely because our Party and the Government of the Republic have firmly safeguarded independence that our revolution is advancing straight ahead along the road of victory without twists and turns and that our people proudly maintain national dignity on the world arena.

The stability of the state and social system should be guaranteed by an independent national economy. The state and social system with a weak economic basis can never be stable. By following undeviatingly the line of building an independent socialist national economy, our Party has increased the Juche character of the national economy and further consolidated the material and technical foundations of the country. At present, our economy is meeting all the requirements of socialist construction and the people's livelihood by its own production.

An independent, sovereign state must have a self-reliant defence power. A self-reliant national defence alone makes it possible to maintain national independence and defend the gains of the revolution and the security of the people. By thoroughly implementing the military line of self-reliance in defence, we have built up an enormous defence capacity for repulsing the aggression of any enemy and firmly safeguarding our state and social system.

With the implementation of our revolutionary principles of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence through the energetic struggle of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our country has now become a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

During the period under review, our state and social system displayed its advantages to the full by guaranteeing socialist democracy for the masses of working people in every respect.

Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are the masters of everything and everything in society is at their service. In our country today the working masses are fully provided with liberties and rights as masters of the state and society, and the entire social wealth is geared to the promotion of their welfare.

All our state policies are carried out in accordance with the will of the working masses and in their interests, and our working people as masters of the state and society enjoy every freedom and right to conduct social and political activities.

In our country the state is responsible for providing the entire people with all material conditions—food, clothing and housing. All our working people have jobs according to their abilities, and are provided by the state with secure working conditions and sufficient opportunities for relaxation. In our country taxation, a historic legacy, has been completely abolished and thus the people have been freed from tax burdens for good, and as the social wealth increases, their material and cultural standards steadily rise. All our people benefit from free medical care and the free education system; they receive medical treatment and study to the best of their ability without having to pay.

Indeed, our people are now enjoying all freedoms and rights as masters of the state and society and are leading a good life on an equal footing without any worries.

Day-to-day life has deeply convinced our people that our state and social system is the best system guaranteeing genuine freedoms and rights for the working masses and providing them with a happy material and cultural life. They see a happier future in the strengthening and development of our state and social system and are firmly resolved to fight persistently for its further consolidation and development.

2. LET US MODEL THE WHOLE SOCIETY ON THE JUCHE IDEA

1) MODELLING THE WHOLE SOCIETY ON THE JUCHE IDEA IS THE GENERAL TASK OF OUR REVOLUTION

Comrades,

Today our Party and people are confronted with the important task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea by accelerating the revolutionary struggle and work of construction more forcefully.

Modelling all society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. The working class's revolutionary cause of realizing the independence of the working masses can be completed ultimately only by modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

If independence for the working masses is to be fully realized, the Juche idea must be held to as an immutable guideline and applied thoroughly in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea is a world outlook that centres on man, placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him. It is a revolutionary theory designed to bring about the independence of the working masses. Only when the Juche idea is maintained as a guideline and applied thoroughly, can all problems arising in the transformation of man and society and in economic and cultural development be solved to meet the working masses' aspirations and demands for independence, and the ideological and material fortresses of communism be captured with success.

Making the Juche idea prevail throughout society is the urgent requirement of our revolution, and our people are firmly determined to build communism under the banner of the Juche idea. We must make it the general task of our revolution to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea and strive to carry it out, in keeping with the urgent requirement of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of our people.

In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea it is necessary to adhere to independent and creative stands and carry out the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Taking independent and creative stands is the fundamental principle that has to be maintained in the struggle to imbue all society with the Juche idea. This struggle is a struggle to build socialism and communism in Korea and a struggle to bring freedom and happiness to our people. It is a very hard and complicated struggle, an entirely new task nobody has ever faced before. It demands that we think and assess all problems arising in the revolution and construction with our own brains from the independent and creative stands and solve them in our own way in keeping with the requirements of the Ko-

rean revolution and our people's interests. We must educate and remould people in our own way and develop the economy and culture in our own fashion. Only then can we advance the revolution and construction along the straight road to victory and build socialism and communism better in conformity with our people's aspirations.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent the general line of building socialism and communism and are the basic means of transforming the whole of society in keeping with the Juche idea. Only by stepping up the three revolutions can we develop all members of society into communist men of a Juche type, transform all of society on the working-class pattern and thus eliminate class distinctions and develop the productive forces to such an extent that distribution can be according to needs.

The struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea is a process of continuing the revolution already started and developed under the banner of the Juche idea; it is an advanced stage of revolutionary struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche by further developing the revolution and construction in depth.

The immediate fighting task confronting our Party and people now in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is to win the complete victory of socialism. This is the most important goal that must be attained on the way to modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea; only when this goal is attained can we bring about a decisive turn in the struggle to pattern the whole of society on the Juche idea.

We should step up the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the banner of the Juche idea, so that we achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and, further, splendidly accomplish the historic cause of imbuing all society with the Juche idea.

2) THE REVOLUTIONIZATION, WORKING-CLASSIZATION AND INTELLECTUALIZATION OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY

Comrades,

In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea, we must wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of society.

The struggle for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole of society is an effort to transform man, whereby every member of society develops into an independent and creative social being equipped with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural attainments; it is a social reform by means of which all social relations are transformed on the working-class pattern. Only by revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole of society can we reform the working masses, masters of the revolution and construction, into communist men developed in an all-round way and realize their complete social equality.

We must first strive for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing all society is an indispensable requisite for the building of socialism and communism; it is the most important revolutionary task that has to be fulfilled by the working-class party and state after the establishment of the socialist system. Only when we equip everybody firmly with revolutionary ideological consciousness by intensifying the struggle to revolutionize all society, and eliminate all class distinctions by accomplishing the working-classization of all society, can we win the complete victory of socialism.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society it is necessary first to revolutionize the working class thoroughly.

It is our Party's consistent policy to revolutionize the working class and thus increase its leading role and revolutionary influence and after this pattern to remould all members of society along communist lines. The working class is the most advanced class in our society and the leading class in our revolution. Only when its leading role and revolutionary influence are enhanced through all-round revolutionization, can we successfully revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society.

A change of generation has taken place in the ranks of our working class and the new generation who grew up after liberation form the core of these ranks. What is most important in revolutionizing the working class today is to elevate the class consciousness and revolutionary spirit of the new generation of the working class. We must steadily enhance the ideological integrity, organization and revolutionary spirit of the working class through intensified ideological education and organizational tempering, so that they will play the vanguard role in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and undertake their weighty responsibility to society and the revolution.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is an important task in the revolutionization and working-classization of all society.

The peasantry is one of the main forces of our revolution and is directly responsible for agricultural production. The peasants are the last class that the working class must transform after their own pattern in the process of building a classless society; the very class distinction still remaining in our society is that between the workers and the peasants. Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is essential for further strengthening our revolutionary forces and quickly developing agricultural production, for eradicating the class difference between the workers and the peasants and solving the peasant question once and for all.

What is most important in the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants is to equip all of them firmly with the collectivist spirit and the revolutionary ideas of the working class and have them acquire the attitude of masters of the revolution. Party organizations should educate the farming population to do all work scrupulously, take loving care of communal property and respect their organizations and collective with a staunch revolutionary spirit and a high degree of consciousness as masters of the state and society.

If we are to working-classize the farming population, we must raise their technical and cultural levels to those of the working class. To meet the requirements of the reality in which the technical revolution is making good headway in rural districts and agricultural science is developing rapidly, we must intensify adult education and the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside, so that all farmers can handle modern technological means skilfully with ample knowledge and techniques and raise crops on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche method of farming.

Developing cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is a highly important problem in the working-classization of the peasants.

Relations of ownership of the means of production lie at the root of all social relations and determine all class distinctions. In order to eradicate the class distinction between the workers and the peasants and completely transform all social relations on the working-class pattern, it is imperative to develop cooperative ownership into all-people ownership and thus establish the latter's undivided sway over the means of production.

Switching over cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is now the order of the day in our revolution. Since the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were accelerated vigorously in the countryside after the establishment of the socialist system, the material and technical foundations of agriculture were consolidated remarkably and the peasants' ideological, technical and cultural levels rose greatly. Relying on the successes already achieved, we must further step up socialist rural construction and thus successfully convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

The switchover of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is as important an event as the agricultural cooperative movement; it is a very difficult and complicated socio-economic reform. Therefore, we must promote this work step by step, accumulating experience through some experimental stage.

Revolutionizing intellectuals remains an important problem in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society.

The socialist re-education of old-time intellectuals and assumption of the central role in the ranks of intellectuals by the new generation have completely settled the question of the dual character of intellectuals in our country. But they still suffer from obsolete ideas to a considerable extent and are also highly susceptible to bad ideas which may revive. They are isolated from productive activity and often work individually. Because of these peculiarities of their activities, they have few opportunities for ideological training and are liable to be infected by outworn ideas. Only when they are thoroughly revolutionized and turned into genuine working-class intellectuals, will they not degenerate but remain true to the Party and the revolution to the last.

By intensifying ideological education and organizational life, Party organizations should educate and temper the intellectuals in a revolutionary way and encourage them to keep in contact with reality at all times and learn from the ideology, organization and discipline of the working class through practical work. Every intellectual should thus be encouraged to devote all his talent and energy to the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea with unswerving loyalty to the Party and revolution, a strong revolutionary will and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort.

We should also pay profound attention to the revolutionary education of the youth and children.

They are the heir to our revolutionary cause and represent the future of our country. Our nation's destiny and our revolution's future depend on how we train the youth and children. Only by rearing them to be staunch revolutionaries of a Juche type, is it possible to push ahead with the revolution and construction and carry on from generation to generation and accomplish the historic cause of modelling all society on the Juche idea.

Our youth and children belong to a new generation who have not experienced exploitation and oppression nor undergone revolutionary ordeals. People will not acquire revolutionary ideas of themselves just because they have been born and have grown up in a socialist society, nor will they become revolutionaries of themselves just because they happen to be the

sons and daughters of revolutionaries. Without revolutionary education, youth and children will not acquire a high class consciousness and a lofty revolutionary spirit and, further, infatuated with the happy life of today, may give up the revolution.

We must exert great efforts in educating the youth and children, regarding it as an important matter that will decide the destiny of our revolution. Party organizations must intensify the class and revolutionary education of youth and children, so that forever mindful of the bitter past of our people, they will all bear an implacable hatred for imperialism and the exploiter system and resolutely fight on to crush class enemies of all hues and achieve the ultimate victory of the revolution.

In order to step up the revolutionization and working-classization of all society our Party advanced the policy of launching a movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes and is promoting it vigorously.

The movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes is a mass movement for ideological transformation which embodies our Party's policy of education through the influence of positive examples.

The unassuming heroes reared by our Party typify the communist man and their example exerts a tremendous influence. Their ideological and moral characteristics are supreme loyalty to the Party and the revolution and unbounded devotion to the country and the people. In order to carry out the Party line and policy with utter loyalty to the Party and the revolution, they struggled heroically, braving all hardships on their way. Although they performed praiseworthy deeds, they expected no honour or reward but silently devoted their all to the country's prosperity and the people's welfare. They are the true heroes of our times, splendid models for everyone to follow. Today their outstanding example is awakening a great sympathetic echo in the hearts of people and inspiring them positively to heroic feats.

Party organizations must conduct the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes more actively in a more organized way. They must give scrupulous organizational leadership so that this movement is conducted effectively in all fields and all units, and must activate the broad masses to take part in it. They must ensure in this way that all Party members and working people learn from the unassuming heroes' lofty moral traits and revolutionary work style so as to bring about a fresh change in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society.

Further, we must make strong efforts to intellectualize the whole of society.

Intellectualizing the whole of society is a solemn task to raise the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of college graduate so as to obliterate the difference between mental and physical labour left over from the old society and bring about the complete equality of the working people.

In order to intellectualize all society we must step up the cultural revolution to raise the general cultural and intellectual level of society considerably and, on this basis, gradually raise everybody's cultural and intellectual standards to those of college graduate.

An important task in the intellectualization of all society is to develop educational work.

Only by conducting educational work well is it possible to bring up the rising generation to be true communist people with a wide range of knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique, to train competent cadres in large numbers and raise the cultural and intellectual level of society as a whole.

In the field of education we should implement the *Theses on Socialist Education* and definitely improve the quality of education. Educational establishments should ensure that school education comprises the necessary pedagogical processes accurately. For this purpose, they should create adequate conditions for education, constantly improve the content and methods of instruction and enhance the teachers' sense of responsibility and role.

While putting stress on the smooth enforcement of universal eleven-year compulsory education, we should make long-term preparations to introduce compulsory higher education. While existing cadre-training centres are being built up, institutions of higher learning should be expanded along the line of developing the study-while-working system of education. Taking into consideration the regional distribution of the national economy and the characteristic features of its branches, we must set up many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools on a study-while-working system in towns and farm and fishing villages. At the same time, we should improve the correspondence education system and start a college on TV. In the future we should enforce compulsory higher education first for the young people just out of the eleven-year compulsory education course, and gradually, as conditions mature, enrol all those working people who had no higher education in the past.

We should further develop socialist literature and art.

Literature and art are a powerful means of education to cultivate the working people's spiritual and moral qualities, to raise their cultural level and to inspire them to struggle and innovation. By thoroughly implementing the line of developing socialist national culture, we should bring about a more brilliant flourishing and development of literature and art, thereby

helping to promote the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all society.

In all fields of literature and art we should firmly establish Juche, fully embody the Party and working-class spirit and categorically repudiate capitalist and feudal elements.

Writers and artists should produce a large number of revolutionary works of literature and art. To do so, they must make contact with reality to delve deeply into life and improve their creative, artistic techniques with ardent loyalty to the Party and the revolution. It is the working masses that create and enjoy culture and art. We must popularize literary and artistic activities to bring the creative zeal and artistic talents of the working people into full play and make literature and art serve the people better.

It is necessary to establish the socialist cultured way of life universally. In our society the old way of life still remains to a considerable extent, which hampers the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the working people. We must wage a vigorous struggle to clear away obsolete usages from every facet of social life and continue to improve our way of life in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the demand of the times. Thus, we must see that all the working people live a simple life with high cultural standards and noble moral qualities and that the whole society is permeated with a sound way of life.

In order to become independent and creative social beings, people should be physically strong in addition to having a revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural accomplishments.

We should popularize physical culture and sports and make them part and parcel of our life, thus improving the physical fitness of the entire nation, and should quickly develop our athletic science and techniques.

In the field of public health we should carry out the Party's policy of preventive medicine, combine traditional Korean medicine properly with modern medicine and highly develop medical science and techniques, thus protecting people's lives better and promoting the working people's health at all times.

3) MAKING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY JUCHE-ORIENTED, MODERN AND SCIENTIFICALLY-BASED

Comrades,

In order to imbue the whole of society with the Juche idea we must step up economic construction and lay the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. Laying these foundations is the only way to free the working people completely from arduous work and put into effect the communist principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs".

The basic task facing us in laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism is to rapidly make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

Putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis represents a strategic line to be followed invariably in socialist and communist economic construction. The line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based determines the character and goal of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and indicates how to build them. Only when the independence of the national economy is firmly ensured, its technical equipment constantly modernized and all production activities put on a scientific basis thoroughly by stepping up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization, can the complete victory of socialism be won and, further, the material fortress of communism be conquered successfully.

The Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy are closely linked to each other and they must be propelled forward by an integral process. Divorced from Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization cannot conform with the fundamental aim of socialist and communist economic construction which is to ensure independence for the people, and isolated from modernization and scientization, Juche-orientation cannot be effected satisfactorily. In order to carry out the line of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy correctly we must put the main stress on the Juche-orientation and exert primary efforts to ensure it, but, at the same time, vigorously push ahead with the struggle for modernization and scientization.

By working harder from now on to place the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis, we should build up the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and hasten the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

First of all, we must strive for the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy with one's own domestic natural resources and techniques in keeping with the specific conditions of one's own country.

With the successful implementation of our

Party's line of building an independent socialist national economy, our country now meets the needs of economic construction for raw materials and other supplies basically by its own production and all branches of the national economy are developing harmoniously. But we still fail to develop and use the nation's natural resources to the full and to improve the structure of the national economy to meet the requirements of building an independent national economy. We must redouble our efforts for the Juche-orientation of the national economy to strengthen the independence and Juche character of our socialist economy.

To put the national economy on the Juche basis we should solve primarily the raw materials, fuel and power problems more satisfactorily by utilizing our domestic resources.

Exploiting our rich mineral resources to the full is an important way to solve these problems. We should survey and register all the mineral resources of the country, prepare enough new producing centres for coal and iron ore, locate more deposits of nonmetallic and nonferrous minerals including various alloying element minerals, and concentrate our efforts on developing oil resources to open up wide prospects for its production.

Our country is mountainous and our forests have plenty of vegetation of economic value. Therefore, if we make good use of the mountains, we can solve numerous problems of socialist economic construction. We should strive to reforest the mountains with a view to the future and make comprehensive use of them. We should create two million *chongbo* of new forests in the near future by launching a nationwide movement to plant trees. In this way we should produce more timber and, at the same time, obtain from the forests large quantities of raw materials for fibres, paper, oil, medicine, livestock feed and so on.

Today when the economy is developing rapidly and the demands for raw materials, fuel and power are increasing sharply, it is of tremendous importance for the advancement of the national economy to actively exploit marine resources. The sea is a treasure-store containing inexhaustible material resources. With foresight we should promote the work of exploiting the mineral, faunal, floral and power resources of the sea effectively for the development of the national economy.

To improve the structure of the national economy continuously in step with economic, scientific and technological development is an important task in putting the national economy on the Juche basis.

By creating many new industries based on our domestic resources and re-equipping and reinforcing the production processes of various industrial branches, we should improve the structure of industry further. We should replenish and perfect certain production processes of the metallurgical industry to guarantee a better balance among iron- and steel-making and rolling processes; reinforce the production centres of second-stage metal processing and build up nonferrous metal rolling centres. Along with this, we must build up the synthetic rubber and potash fertilizer industries supplied by our domestic resources, expand the chemical fibre and synthetic resin production centres and develop more proportionately the basic chemical industries such as the acid, alkali and carbide industries.

In order to improve the structure of the national economy, the industries working on imported raw materials and fuel must gradually be reorganized into domestically supplied industries. Active steps must be taken to develop a new metallurgical process using our own fuel and the process of ammonia production by the gasification of pulverized coal introduced, thereby enhancing the independence and Juche character of the metal and chemical industries.

Vigorous efforts should be made to modernize the national economy.

Modernizing the national economy means improving its technical equipment by replacing outdated techniques with advanced ones.

Modernization of the national economy is an inexorable process of socialist economic construction and a vital requirement of our economy at the present time. We should make great efforts to modernize the national economy so that the general standard of its technical outfit will be further improved and our technical level will reach that of advanced countries as soon as possible.

The aim of the modernization of the national economy is the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. For modernization it is essential to replace outdated techniques with advanced ones and introduce overall mechanization and automation of production in all branches of the national economy. We should redouble efforts to step up comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control in the key industries including the mining, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and in the spheres of construction, transport and communications, and to effect all-round farm mechanization and chemicalization.

The modernization of the national economy is precisely the modernization of technical devices. Without the rapid development of the engineering industry it is impossible to modernize the national economy. Efforts should be directed to the engineering industry to accelerate the work of manufacturing precise, large, high-speed and automatic machines and equipment, and various up-to-date machinery and equipment should be devised and manufactured in quantities so that the technical outfit of the national economy will be improved steadily. The engineering industry should raise the proportion of stamp forging and press methods, bring about a revolutionary change in casting and welding and in the manufacture of tools, and widely introduce assembly and automatic lines and multi-purpose machine tools in the highly serial processes of machine production.

Developing the electronics and automation industries is an important task in modernizing the national economy. We should develop these industries rapidly in line with the widespread introduction of semi- and full-automation in different branches of the national economy to ensure the smooth production and supply of various automation elements, gauges and instruments. Above all, we should fix the varieties and standards of automation elements and means correctly, specialize their production and quickly bolster up the basic industries essential for the development of the electronics and automation industries. By so doing, we should turn out large quantities of up-to-date automation elements and means, including semiconductor elements, integrated circuits and electronic computers, and radically improve their quality.

We must modernize the national economy in conformity with our actual conditions, adhering strictly to the Juche position. Making effective use of the possibilities created in our country, we should modernize one branch after another starting with those at a low technical level and those which can easily be tackled with a small outlay, thereby gradually raising the level of the technical equipment of our national economy as a whole. We must resolutely oppose subservience to great powers, fear of technology and all other negative ideological trends and make strenuous efforts to modernize the national economy by means of a nationwide movement on the principle of self-reliance.

An active endeavour should be made to put the national economy on a scientific basis.

Scientizing the national economy means developing science and technology to put production and management in all branches on a new scientific basis.

The socialist and communist economy is not only a Juche-oriented and modernized economy but one which is also highly scientific. Only when production and technical processes, production methods and management in all branches are put on a new scientific basis by introducing scientific methods into the national economy at an accelerated pace, can production be carried on in a scientific way and an independent economic system and modernized technical means display their might to the full.

We should further strengthen scientific research and rapidly advance science and technology to solve promptly scientific and technical problems in economic construction, thus successfully scientizing the national economy and fully ensuring its Juche-orientation and modernization.

Technical engineering, above all, should be developed rapidly to effectively resolve the pressing scientific and technological problems that arise in making our industry more independent and more Juche-oriented, in introducing mechanization, automation and telemechanics in production and improving production and technical processes and production methods.

Scientific research in agriculture should be intensified to put all spheres of farm production on a new scientific basis. Agronomy, animal husbandry and other agricultural sciences should be developed quickly so as to apply the Juche method of farming thoroughly and place the production and selection of seed, methods of crop cultivation and the breeding and care of domestic animals on a scientific basis.

Research in the basic sciences should be intensified. Now that science and technology are advancing at a fast rate and the role of up-to-date technical devices is increasing rapidly in production and construction, there is an urgent need for the basic sciences to be developed still further. We should actively develop the major areas of basic science such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology so as to raise the national level of science and technology and resolve better the scientific and technical problems arising in different branches of the national economy.

Long-term research should be conducted with a view to opening up new fields of science and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology widely in the national economy. Efforts should be made to develop cell engineering, gene engineering, superhigh-pressure physics and ultracryogenics, exploit atomic, solar and other new sources of energy and closely study lasers and plasma so as to make extensive use of them in the national economy.

We should strive to rationalize economic activity by putting it on a scientific basis. Work should be organized efficiently in all branches of the national economy so as to meet the requirements of objective economic laws, the measuring system must be put right to guarantee accurate economic calculations, and electronic computers, closed-circuit television and other up-to-date technical devices widely introduced into the operation of enterprises, thus placing the whole economic activity on a highly scientific basis.

The development of scientific research requires effective state measures for it. In line with the requirements of modern science and technology and economic construction in our

country, the number of research institutes should be increased, research centres built up and competent scientists and technicians trained in greater numbers. We should make drastic increases in investment in scientific research and provide research institutes with an adequate quantity of up-to-date laboratory apparatuses, research appliances and well-equipped pilot plants.

Along with the strengthening of scientific research, it is important to introduce its achievements promptly into production. By establishing a proper state system to accept the achievements of research for production and intensifying the supply of scientific and technological information and the provision of necessary conditions, we should introduce valuable achievements into production in good time.

4) MAJOR TASKS OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN THE 1980'S

Comrades,

The 1980's is a very important period in our socialist economic construction. Drawing on the brilliant successes achieved already in building the socialist economy, we must further accelerate economic construction to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and continue to make dynamic progress towards a new higher goal.

The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are to build solid material and technical foundations suited to a completely victorious socialist society and radically raise the people's material and cultural standards.

If these tasks are to be carried out successfully, a new great change must be brought about in the building of the socialist economy. We must increase production at a high rate in all fields of the national economy, so that in the near future we shall be turning out annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the next ten years. These are the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction we have to attain in the 1980's.

These objectives are truly magnificent. If they are attained, the total annual industrial output value at the end of the 1980's will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output. Then our country will proudly take its place among the nations leading the world in economic progress. As the might of the independent socialist national economy grows, our people's material and cultural standards will attain a very high level, and they will win a decisive victory in their struggle for the complete triumph of socialism.

We have every possibility of attaining the new, magnificent long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. The independent national economy already built has tremendous potentialities, and our country is blessed with abundant natural wealth and unlimited scientific and technological resources which can be newly exploited and utilized in the future. We have millions of working people reared and tempered in practical work to build socialism, a big contingent of talented scientists and technicians developed by our Party, and the economic leadership personnel equipped with rich experience and good executive ability. All our working people, scientists, technicians and leading economic officials, who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, are firmly resolved to carry out without fail any difficult tasks put forward by the Party. When our Party and people firmly make up their minds and get down to the struggle, there will be no fortress we cannot capture.

All our Party members and working people must march forward towards the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, with great revolutionary ardour and vigorous fighting spirit.

In order to attain these goals successfully, we must continue to develop the mining industry quickly.

Rapidly developing the mining industry and definitely keeping it ahead of the manufacturing industries is a fundamental principle of economic construction; this is the basic factor in the maximum use of the production capacities already created in different branches of the national economy and in the planned increase in production. By continuing to channel great efforts into the mining industry, we must attain the goals of 120 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals without fail and must ensure sufficient supplies of iron ore to reach the goal of 15 million tons of steel.

If we are to increase coal and iron ore output, we must reconstruct and expand large coal mines including the ones in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern districts and large ore mines such as the Musan, Tokhyon and Toksong mines. We must also open many new mines in zones which are highly promising and advantageous for development. On the other hand, our efforts should be concentrated on those mines which have abundant deposits of nonferrous minerals and great prospects of development, while at the same time developing new mines

extensively in zones with large deposits of nonferrous and nonmetallic minerals.

An important question in quickly developing the mining industry is to intensify geological prospecting. Drilling machines and other up-to-date equipment and instruments for prospecting should be supplied in adequate quantities to this branch, new scientific methods of prospecting widely applied, and the speed of prospecting increased so as to discover sufficient deposits of coal and various other minerals.

For successful attainment of the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, great efforts should also be made to develop the power industry.

In our country electricity is the basic source of power for production. Only when the output of electric power is rapidly increased, can production be normalized in every field of the national economy and the great demands for power in the new long-term period be satisfied.

If electricity output is to be increased, many hydroelectric power stations should be built. They are reliable power bases of great economic value which operate on our rich hydropower resources. Many hydroelectric power stations, big and small, should be built by damming rivers in all parts of the country. Sluices should be built with power plants on the Taedong-gang, Chongchon and other big rivers. And many tidal power stations should be constructed at suitable places on the west coast.

Along with hydroelectric power stations, many thermal power plants should be built. While reinforcing existing thermal power plants to increase their generating capacities, we should build more large thermal power plants in major towns and areas with plenty of coal and also build power plants working on low-calory coal and many small and medium ones using waste or surplus heat.

In order to hit the 100,000 million kwh target of power production, active efforts should be made to develop and utilize new power resources. Many power plants using atomic energy and other new power resources should be built to augment power output radically.

For the successful fulfilment of the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction for the 1980's the manufacturing industries should increase their production capacities considerably.

The metal, building-materials, chemical and other manufacturing industries should reinforce the equipment of their existing factories and enterprises and, at the same time, build more up-to-date ones to bring about a tangible increase in their production capacities. In this way, the targets of 15 million tons of steel, 20 million tons of cement and 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers should be attained without fail, and production quickly increased in all manufacturing industries.

Rapid development of agriculture is very important in the struggle to carry out the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction.

The task of attaining the goal of 15 million tons of grain is a worthwhile and honourable task that will increase the nation's economic power still more and provide the people with a richer and happier life. Producing 15 million tons of grain in our country where arable land is limited is equivalent to advancing our agriculture to the level of the leading countries of the world. If we hit the target, we shall be able not only to supply enough raw materials to light industry and feed to livestock farming, but also to keep sufficient food in reserve for the people.

What is most important in developing agriculture at present is to complete its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and thus accomplish the task of industrializing agriculture as set out in the rural theses. We must ensure that tractors and other modern farm machines are produced in greater number and supplied for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture so that at least 10 to 12 tractors will be allotted to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in our country. Along with this, the re-zoning of land and the building of terraced fields should be accelerated, and all paddies and non-paddy fields standardized to allow modern farm machines to work them efficiently. In addition, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and different kinds of chemical means suitable for our soil and crops should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the countryside. This would make it possible to do all farm work with the help of machines and chemicals and introduce an eight-hour working day on cooperative farms the same as in factories.

If agricultural production is to be increased, the cultivated area should be expanded steadily by energetically reclaiming tideland and launching a vigorous movement to acquire new land. A bold plan for tideland development should be worked out and the projects pushed forward. Thus, 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland should be reclaimed in the vicinities of Kado Island, Sinmi Island, Chongju, the Chongchon River estuary, Taedong Bay and other places on the west coast by the end of the 1980's. At the same time, a mass movement should be launched to acquire 200,000 *chongbo* of new land.

Our agriculture has become highly intensive, but there still is plenty of room for increasing grain production. If seed production and crop cultivation are improved, the per-unit-area yield will be much higher than now. We must obtain many new high-yielding varieties by improving seed production and continue to develop the methods of crop cultivation required by the Juche farming method so as to increase grain production markedly.

Developing transport rapidly is an important task for the successful attainment of the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Production presupposes transport and vice versa. Unless the question of transport is solved satisfactorily, it is impossible to normalize production in different branches of the national economy and develop production and construction quickly. We should continue to direct great efforts to the development of transport to boost the carrying capacities decisively and satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for transport.

The railways are the most important means of transport in our country. We should continue to press ahead with railway electrification and complete it in the next few years; we should produce more electric locomotives and wagons and build rolling stock and other transport equipment that is heavy, high-speed and automatic so as to increase freight haulage. More railway lines should be built and double tracks, roundabout lines and connecting lines laid in railway sections with heavy traffic. Thus, the country's railway network should be further improved.

Road and water transport should be developed along with railway transport. Automobile production should be increased, all the motor roads improved and reinforced, and road transport better organized. In addition, large cargo ships should be built on a large scale, trade ports better equipped, and Ryongnam-ri, Tanchon and many other new harbours constructed.

One effective way of solving the transport problem is to lay pipelines, conveyers and cableways. Different kinds of pipelines including those for the transport of concentrates, belt conveyers and cableways should be laid in large numbers and used widely in different branches of the national economy.

One of the important questions arising now in the economic development of our country is to promote foreign trade quickly.

Our national economy has grown in scope beyond compare and has a great many branches now. This calls for a further expansion and development of foreign trade.

In developing foreign trade quickly in the future, we should readily export the goods that are produced in large quantities in our country and are in great demand abroad, and import in time the goods we need. Active steps should be taken to tap sources of export in every field of the national economy, and the production of export goods increased to a large extent. In this way, by the end of the 1980's our annual exports should be more than 4.2 times as much as at present.

What is important in developing foreign trade is to make it multilateral and diversified and adhere to the credit-first principle. While continuing to develop trade with the socialist countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation, we must widely extend transactions with the third-world, non-aligned and many other countries. We must ensure that the production of export goods is given priority in all fields of the national economy, their quality improved decisively and deliveries made on time.

To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our Party's activities and one of our most important tasks for the 1980's.

Today our people's living standards are high due to our Party's correct policy and constant concern. But we cannot rest content with this. The more socialist society develops, the greater the people's vital demands and the wider the possibility of providing them with a better life. We must continue to pay great attention to improving the people's livelihood so that in the near future all can enjoy a far more prosperous and cultured life than today.

In order to improve the people's living standards with all speed, great efforts should be made to develop light industry and bring about a marked change in the production of consumer goods. While operating existing light industry factories at full capacity, many new ones should be built on modern lines to ensure a substantial increase in the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs. By modernizing production and technical processes in light industry factories and improving the supply of raw materials and others, the variety of consumer goods should be enlarged considerably and their quality raised to that of advanced countries.

Developing the fisheries and increasing the output of sea foods is an important way of improving the life of the people. Surrounded as it is by the sea on three sides, our country has enormous prospects for developing the fisheries. We should build more fishing vessels that are universal and modern, and introduce scientific fishing methods on a large scale so as to increase the haul. At the same time, fish breeding and sea culture should be developed extensively to boost the production of diverse sea foods. Fish processing should be developed in step with the increase in the catch. Cold storage and refrigerator facilities should be improved at the centres of fish production and consumption and fish processing developed to such an extent that people always get fresh supplies of processed fish.

Many dwelling houses should be built in towns and villages to solve the people's housing problem satisfactorily. Central heating systems should be installed in all the large cities to enable the citizens to enjoy a more comfortable and cultured life. Furthermore, we should see to it that schools, hospitals, theatres, halls of culture, indoor stadiums, holiday homes, sanatoria and other cultural and public welfare establishments are set up in large numbers so that the working people can receive more social benefits and all people can enjoy a happy life to the full.

Improving economic guidance and operation of enterprises and intensifying the drive for economy is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out the gigantic long-term tasks of socialist economic construction.

The Taean work system should be introduced more thoroughly in all fields of the national economy. Economic executives should effect unified and detailed planning more properly, improve the supply of materials and the organization of cooperative production, organize work well and take good care of equipment and direct production in a responsible manner. In all fields and all units of the national economy, practices of waste should be denounced and the campaign for economy should be intensified enabling us to produce more with existing materials, equipment and manpower, and to run the country's economic life more scrupulously.

Our fighting tasks for the 1980's are very difficult and enormous in scope. To be successful in fulfilling the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by our Party, all its members and the entire people should rise in an all-out struggle to bring about uninterrupted innovations and upswings in all spheres of the national economy.

With great hopes for the future and firm confidence in victory, all our Party members and working people should make vigorous efforts to achieve the new lofty objectives of socialist economic construction admirably and thus uplift the honour of Juche Korea in the eyes of the whole world.

3. LET US REUNIFY THE COUNTRY INDEPENDENTLY AND PEACEFULLY

Comrades,

It is the most important revolutionary task of our Party to win the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people.

During the period under review our Party, conscious of the important mission entrusted it by the country and the nation and firmly determined to reunify the country in the lifetime of our generation, put forward an absolutely correct line and policy on reunifying the country and strove for its implementation.

Reflecting the fundamental stand our Party had invariably maintained on the question of national reunification and the requirements of the rapidly-changing situation at home and abroad at the beginning of the 1970's, we advanced the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basic programme of national reunification.

Our Party took the initiative in proposing meetings and negotiations among representatives of political parties, social organizations and individuals from the north and the south as a decisive step towards opening the way to independent and peaceful reunification and made every sincere effort to bring them about. Thanks to our initiative in putting forward the proposal and to our strenuous efforts, the door which had stood tightly closed between north and south for a long time was opened at last and the north-south dialogue took place, which resulted in the publication of the historic North-South Joint Statement. With the publication of the joint statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the three principles of national reunification advanced by our Party became the nation's single common programme of reunification jointly confirmed and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally by north and south.

The holding of the dialogue and the publication of the joint statement was a step forward towards national reunification, and after that, the reunification trend mounted quickly on a nationwide scale. Patriotic youths and students, democrats and all other sections of the population in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, rose courageously in the struggle to reunify the country.

Alarmed at the mounting fighting spirit of the entire people in north and south Korea determined to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the US and south Korean authorities came out with the "two Koreas" policy to delay Korea's reunification and perpetuate its division.

The United States tried in various ways to carry out its policy for "two Koreas" which had been laid down as its basic strategy towards Korea, and went as far as mobilizing its allies

and followers to this end.

At the instigation of US imperialism, the south Korean authorities became the shock force in implementing the separatist line contrary to their national conscience as Koreans and contrary to their pledge given to the nation in the North-South Joint Statement. In order to suppress the ever-growing inclinations of the south Korean people towards national reunification and to realize their plan for national division, they rigged up the fascist "Yusin system" by mobilizing the armed forces and police, the "Central Intelligence Agency" and other repressive means, and brutally cracked down on south Korean patriots and democrats calling for national reunification, democratic liberties and rights. The south Korean authorities not only frustrated the north-south dialogue taking place amidst the great expectations and concern of the entire nation, but clamoured for "simultaneous admittance to the UN" and "cross recognition" in accordance with the libretto of US imperialism and made frantic efforts to put them into effect.

The separatist moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities and the latter's traitorous acts threw a serious stumbling block in the way of the country's reunification. Therefore, thwarting the separatists' moves to create "two Koreas" and democratizing south Korean society became the central task in the struggle to end the tragedy of a divided territory and nation and to bring about the national liberation of the south Korean people. Thus began the serious confrontation and struggle between the forces of national reunification and the forces of separatism, between the democratic and the fascist forces, and between patriots and traitors. This was a struggle to choose between the reunification of the north and the south into one Korea and their permanent division into "two Koreas", between democracy and fascism, between complete national liberation and independence and the relinquishing of half the land as a permanent colony of imperialism.

The south Korean people rose in a patriotic struggle and fought courageously to abolish the fascist "Yusin" system of dictatorship, an obstacle to the reunification of the country, and to democratize south Korean society, thereby dealing a heavy blow at the enemies of democracy and national reunification. The valiant struggle of the people which flared up in October last year and raged in Pusan, Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and many other parts of south Korea brought about the destruction of the notorious traitor and chieftain of the "Yusin" dictatorship and gave a serious warning to his surviving minions. In particular, the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju last May when large numbers of people rose as one and fought bravely with arms in hand, shook the fascist rule of south Korea to its very foundations and set the US imperialists and their stooges, the military fascists, atremble with anxiety and fear.

A very grave situation prevails in south Korea today due to the manoeuvrings of the US imperialists and their lackeys, the military fascist clique.

The military fascists who seized power in a conspiracy after the "October incident" last year, have been making vicious attempts to hinder social democracy and national reunification. They proclaimed "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea, banning all political activities including those of parties and social organizations and, without the least scruples, perpetrating savage repressions which even the notorious former dictators had not dared to commit.

Under instructions from the "Korea-US Combined Forces Command", the military fascist blackguards of south Korea called out heavily armed units of the puppet army and indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned and brutally murdered patriotic citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who had come out in defence of their right to exist and democracy. And they threw into jail all the prominent democrats and political figures who demanded social democracy and national reunification and brought trumped-up charges of "fomenting rebellion", "violating the Anti-Communist Law", and what not against them in their vicious attempts to finish them off. South Korea has now become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the late 20th century, where atrocious massacres are carried out openly and the people's freedoms and rights are trampled upon without scruples.

For the sheer brutality of the despotic repressions they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea have put all the fascist dictators of the world in the shade. History has not known to this day such hangmen as the south Korean military fascist rulers who massacred thousands of their countrymen at a time with rifle and bayonet and cruelly removed their political opponents.

For 35 long years the United States has been occupying south Korea and maintaining harsh colonial rule there and egging its dictators on to trample mercilessly on the people's democratic freedoms and rights. The United States that took under its wing the former quisling dictators of south Korea is once again giving active protection to the new military fascist dictator who is following the fascist policy of his predecessor.

All the barbaric actions of the south Korean military fascist elements that arouse a storm of indignation among the world public at present are committed under the manipulation and aegis of the United States. It is the United States that masterminded the bestial pogrom against the patriotic people who rose in revolt in Kwangju; it is the United States that instigated

the cruel suppression of south Korean democrats; and it is also none other than the United States, the wirepuller, that has rigged up the military fascist dictatorial "government" in south Korea and put a hangman at its head.

Although the US authorities try to play the innocent by ostensibly expressing "regret" and "concern" over the south Korean situation, they cannot conceal at all their secret intention as aggressors and their true colours as fascist executioners. The United States is the culprit who stifles democracy and human rights in south Korea and the wirepuller behind the slaughtering of south Korean people. No artifice will help the United States to escape responsibility for the present situation in south Korea where such a heinous military fascist dictatorial "government" has been knocked together and shocking bloodshed has taken place.

The tragic developments in south Korea and the disasters suffered by its people today directly show how unhappy the Korean nation as a whole is; and this precisely is the bitter outcome of the partition of the territory and the division of the nation. Anyone of Korean blood cannot remain a passive onlooker to the unhappy state of affairs today, and cannot but ponder soberly over the destiny of our nation.

We must do away with the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges in south Korea and reunify the country, and thus end the distress and tragedy of our fellow countrymen and open up a bright future for our nation.

If reunification does not come quickly and division continues, our nation will remain bisected forever, and the south Korean people will be unable to cast off the yoke of colonial slavery.

Failing reunification at the earliest possible date, it will be difficult even to defend the independence and sovereignty of our country.

On the international arena today, antagonism and conflict between great powers scrambling for spheres of influence are aggravated daily. History shows that whenever great powers struggled to expand their spheres of influence, the small nations' interests were harmed and they became the victim. At present, the interests of many nations are entangled with one another and military confrontation between great powers is aggravated with each passing day. If, in this situation, our country is not reunified but remains divided into north and south, our people may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves. We must not repeat our bitter lot of the past when the destiny of our country and nation was decided by foreign powers in their interests and our people were forced to live as a homeless race. For this reason, we must reunify the divided country as soon as possible.

Division is the road to slavery and national ruin; reunification alone will lead us to independence and prosperity. For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country.

The people in north and south and the entire Korean nation must rise up as one in the struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In order to achieve independent, peaceful reunification it is imperative to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea.

As long as democracy is stamped out and harsh military fascist rule is maintained in south Korea as is the case today, there can be no national rapprochement and solidarity nor can the country be reunified by peaceful means. The "Anti-Communist Law", "National Security Law"and other fascist laws must be abolished and all the apparatuses of tyrannical rule be eliminated there. Meanwhile, all political parties and social organizations must be made legal and the free political activities of these parties and organizations and individuals guaranteed; and the democrats and patriotic people who have been arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned must be released and all the penalties imposed on them must be proclaimed null and void. After the elimination of the "Yusin system" in south Korea, the military fascist "government" should be replaced by a democratic government which will defend and speak for the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

The country's independent, peaceful reunification calls for the easing of tensions and the removal of the danger of war.

In our country the massive armed forces of north and south stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line at present, and there are tens of thousands of American troops stationed in south Korea. Because of the ceaseless provocations of the US imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment. Of all parts of the world the situation in Korea today is the most tense and acute. This is causing deep concern not only among Koreans but also among the people of our neighbouring countries and the rest of the world.

Our people do not want war; they want to avoid fratricidal strife and reunify the country peacefully at all costs. Eliminating the military confrontation between the north and the south and obviating the danger of war is the prime requisite for the peaceful reunification of the country. As long as the north and the south stand with guns levelled at each other and the menace of a fratricidal war is hovering, no contact or dialogue will bear good fruit and bring about genuine concord and the unity of

the nation.

The question of easing the tensions and removing the danger of war in our country can be settled only by replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We have already proposed to the United States on more than one occasion the holding of a dialogue and the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States. This proposal of ours is the most reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for world peace. It fully tallies with the interests and desires of the American people, too. The United States, however, has not yet accepted our just proposal; it keeps its troops stationed in south Korea and is seriously jeopardizing peace.

We propose once more to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

How the US authorities respond to our proposal will clearly provide their answer to the question of war or peace. They should reflect seriously on this matter, and accept our just proposal in a sincere and conscientious attitude and withdraw their troops from south Korea as soon as possible, thus meeting the unanimous aspirations and desires of people the world over including the United States.

For the independent, peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the machinations of the United States for "two Koreas" and do away with its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Today the US machinations for "two Koreas" are the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification. The US policy of bisecting our homogeneous nation for good by creating "two Koreas" goes against the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and the trend of the times, and nothing can justify this policy. Further, the policy of interference in the internal affairs of south Korea pursued by the United States which has turned it into a colony and is giving active protection to its military fascists, hampers the democratic development of south Korean society and the reunification of Korea, and it will adversely affect the development of the relations between the Korean and American peoples.

The United States should not pursue the separatist "two Koreas" policy any longer but work to facilitate Korea's reunification instead of obstructing it. The United States should refrain from backing the military fascists of south Korea and desist from all acts of interference in Korea.

We hold that the country must on all accounts be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity. Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from north and south and abroad as one nation, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems.

Based on the lofty ideas and principles laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, and proceeding from our country's actual conditions in which different ideologies and social systems exist in north and south, we must seek the shortest and surest way to national reunification and reunify the country by positive efforts.

Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

For a long time, ever since liberation, different social systems have existed and different ideas have prevailed in north and south. If, in these circumstances, the country is to be reunified through national union, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute. If the north or the south should consider its own ideology and social system absolute or try to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further aggravation of division. Since the entire people regard national reunification as the supreme task, the difference in ideology and system cannot present an insurmountable barrier to reunification. People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can coexist in a unified country. We will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification.

Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It will be reasonable if in the unified state of a confederal type a supreme national confederal assembly is formed with an equal number of representatives from north and south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and if this assembly organizes a confederal standing committee to guide the regional governments in north and south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state.

As the unified government of the confederal state the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, should discuss and decide on political affairs, national defence problems, foreign affairs and other matters of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, cooperation and reunification; push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation; and realize unity and cooperation between north and south in all spheres. The unified government of the confederal state should respect the social systems, and the wishes of administrative organizations, every party, every group, and every section of people in north and south and prevent one side from imposing its will on the other.

Under the leadership of the confederal government the regional governments in north and south should follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and strive to narrow down the differences between north and south in all spheres and to achieve a uniform development of the country and the nation.

It would be a good idea to call the confederal state the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of north and south for democracy.

The DCRK should be a neutral country which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc. Since the two parts of the country, north and south, with different ideas and social systems are to be united into a single confederal state, it is necessary and most reasonable in reality for the DCRK to be a neutral state.

The DCRK, as a unified state embracing the whole of the territory and people of our country, should pursue a policy which agrees with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people.

Our Party deems it appropriate that the DCRK should put forward and carry out the following policy:

First, the DCRK should adhere to independence in all state activities and follow an independent policy.

Independence is the basic emblem of an independent state; it is the life and soul of the country and the nation. Only when a state exercises sovereignty with firm independence in its activities can it uphold the nation's dignity and honour and ensure the development and prosperity of the country in keeping with the desires of the people.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

The DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise complete sovereignty in its internal and external activities and settle all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions existing in our country.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

The DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the freedoms and rights of the people.

The confederal state should ensure freedom to form political parties and social organizations and their free activities, freedom of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The confederal government should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. All the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and cooperation.

The confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north or the south that works for the development of the unified state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

In the two parts of our country there is a wealth of natural resources for continued exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and mutual assistance when the country is reunified, our national economy will be able to develop at a great pace, and our people will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

Economic cooperation and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country. The confederal government should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in north and south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

The confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles. It would be advisable for the authorities or enterprises in north and south to set up and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally.

The confederal state should develop the economies of north and south into an organically interlinked independent national economy through extensive cooperation and exchange between the two parts of the country.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology, national culture and arts, and national education.

Our people have time-honoured, resplendent traditions of national culture. Resourceful and talented, our nation has admirably developed science, technology, culture and arts since olden times. Since liberation, large numbers of competent scientists, technicians, and talented cultural workers and artists have grown up in the north and south of our country. If they pool their efforts and talents through exchange and cooperation, our science and technology, national culture and arts will flourish more brilliantly.

The confederal state should ensure that scientists and technicians in north and south undertake joint scientific research and widely exchange achievements and experience so as to develop the science and technology of our country quickly.

The confederal state should actively encourage exchange and cooperation between artists and sportsmen in north and south and see to it that the scientists in the two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritage of our nation and that they study and develop our unique written and spoken language. Thus, our national culture and arts should be made to flourish to the full and the unique nature of our people as a homogeneous nation should be preserved.

Education is a very important undertaking which decides the fate of the nation. The confederal government should train large numbers of competent technical experts and steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people by developing an educational system of a popular character and giving active state and social support to educational work.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended transport and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of transport and communications in all parts of the country.

Transport and communications constitute the artery and nervous system of the country. Because the territory has been cut in two and transport and communications have been severed, our people cannot see or hear from their families and relatives, though living within easy reach. This is a tragedy. Restoring the broken transport and communications between north and south is the only way to end the national tragedy and fully realize political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation.

The confederal state should restore the railways and motorroads linking the north and the south and open ship and air lines to ensure free travel by land, sea and air between the two zones. Further, steps should be taken to open telegraph and telephone services and an unrestricted postal service between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should ensure that the north and the south use transport and the post and telegraph facilities in common and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in future the transport and communications of the whole country are unified.

Sixth, the DCRK should ensure a stable livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

The working masses are the masters of the state and society and creators of all material wealth. Guaranteeing a stable life for the working people and steadily improving their well-being should be the most important principle in the activities of a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

In all its activities the confederal state should give priority to stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and to promoting their welfare. It should ensure a decent life for all people by guaranteeing adequate conditions of life for the entire working people in regard to food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standards of the poor to those of the middle class.

The confederal state should provide work for all able-bodied people, ensure sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system so as to guarantee a stable livelihood for the working people. Steps should be taken for different enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis so as to ensure the working people's livelihood and, in particular, the state should give active support to the husbandry of the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen.

The confederal state should pay close attention to the education of the working people and the improvement of their health and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all working people and their families can receive an education and medical treatment.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south and form a combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Military confrontation between north and south with huge armed forces gives rise to mutual misunderstanding, mistrust and discord and is a threat to peace.

The confederal state should reduce the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring fratricidal strife to an end for good. At the same time, it is essential to abolish the Military Demarcation Line between north and south, dismantle all military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and prohibit military training of civilians.

The confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "National Army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army. As the national army of the unified state independent of either side, north or south, the combined national army should undertake the duty of national defence under the unified leadership of the confederal government. All expenditure connected with the maintenance of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne jointly by the north and the south.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all Koreans overseas.

Today large numbers of our Korean compatriots are living abroad. As their motherland, the DCRK should assume the responsibility and duty of defending and protecting their national rights and interests.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all Korean nationals living abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties, and give them strong support and encouragement in their struggle for democratic national rights.

The confederal government should guarantee the rights of all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their motherland and to return home and live and act freely at their chosen place of residence.

Ninth, the DCRK should handle properly the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

Only when the foreign relations built up by the north and the south prior to national reunification are handled in the right manner, will it be possible to adequately ensure both the interests of the nation as a whole and the interests of the two zones within the framework of the unified state and to enable the confederal state to develop friendly relations with various countries of the world on an equitable footing. Further, in view of the fact that even after reunification the north and the south will maintain foreign relations separately with other nations on a limited scale, the confederal government will need to coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations established by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

The confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries irrespective of the social system. It should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should permit the governments of

the two parts of the country to establish bilateral relations with other countries. The confederal state will have to coordinate the foreign relations of the north and the south properly to make sure that the two regional governments keep in step with each other in their foreign activities.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. The confederal state should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and will have to send a single delegation to all international gatherings where the whole nation is to be represented.

The DCRK should adhere to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it should actively develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK should be a peace-loving nation and pursue a peaceful foreign policy. A unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries or any other nations of the world and will not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression. The confederal state should make the Korean peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and ban the manufacture, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

The ten-point policy of the DCRK accurately reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and illumines the road ahead of a unified Korea.

The plan for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state newly proposed by our Party this time will win active support and approval of all the Korean people and be warmly greeted by the people of the world.

Our Party will strive with might and main to put the new plan for national reunification into effect as soon as possible and satisfy the ardent desires of our 50 million brethren to live happily in a unified homeland.

In order to found a Confederal Republic and bring about national reunification as proposed by our Party, all the Korean nationals in north and south and abroad should fight firmly rallied together in a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political views.

The road ahead of our Party and people striving for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is still beset with many a difficulty and obstacle. But we will overcome them at all costs and finally accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation.

When the DCRK is founded and the country is reunified through the unity of the whole nation and cooperation of north and south, our country will make its appearance on the world arena with great dignity and authority as an independent and sovereign state with a 50 million population, brilliant national culture and strong national economy, and an ever-prosperous people's paradise will be built in our land of three thousand *ri*.

4. LET US STRENGTHEN THE UNITY OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, INDEPENDENT FORCES

Comrades,

During the period under review a tremendous change took place in the international situation and the appearance of the world changed noticeably.

The progressive people of the world won a great victory in the struggle for national independence and the building of a new society. Through prolonged, arduous struggle many peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America achieved the historic cause of national liberation and the peoples of many newly independent countries made gigantic strides in their efforts to liquidate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and consolidate their national independence.

In the course of the vigorous advance of the struggle of the people all over the world to oppose imperialism, eradicate all forms of domination and subjugation and achieve independence, the non-aligned movement developed into a new stage. This movement expanded into a very comprehensive, worldwide movement and grew into an organized political force with its accepted principles of activity. Today the non-aligned movement plays an important role in the development of the world situation and the settlement of international problems and has become a strong driving force to advance human history in conformity with the independent aspirations and demands of the people the world over.

In the international arena the anti-imperialist, independent forces grew in scope and strength, whereas the imperialist forces of reaction weakened greatly. The sphere under imperialist domination dwindled considerably on a worldwide scale and the colonial system of imperialism is in its last days. The days when the imperialists oppressed and exploited the people at will and had the world under their thumb are gone for ever.

At present the imperialist countries are undergoing a serious economic crisis without precedent in history. The fuel and raw material crises are sweeping across the capitalist world and the imperialist powers are floundering in great disorder and chaos due to the stagnation and decrease of production, inflation and mounting unemployment.

The US imperialists who dominated the capitalist world as the ringleader in the past are in a more difficult situation now. They have been isolated and rejected by the people everywhere in the world and lost most of their monopoly and leadership even in the capitalist world.

The whole process of international developments in the years under review showed clearly that ours is an age of independence when the oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as the masters of the world and are pushing the wheels of history with vigour according to their own will and demand. The people of the world oppose all forms of domination and subordination and call for independence, and many countries are taking the road to national independence and sovereignty. This is the main trend of our times which no force can stop.

During the period under review our Party mapped out and carried through a correct foreign policy in keeping with the requirements of the situation. In the international arena our Party invariably maintained a position against imperialism, supporting the national-liberation struggle in the colonies, opposing the dominating forces of all hues, defending the independence of the people of the world, and working for strengthening the unity of the socialist forces and the advancement of the international working-class movement. Because of the correct foreign policy and positive diplomatic activities of our Party, great successes have been achieved in our international relations.

During the period under review the international position of our Party and the Republic was further consolidated.

Today our country is widely known to the world public as the "homeland of Juche" and is highly praised by them as the "model country of socialism". Our Party's Juche idea is arousing deep sympathy among the people of the world and greatly inspiring the people to the struggle for independence.

In the period under review our country established diplomatic relations with 66 countries and developed economic and cultural interchange and cooperation with a large number of countries throughout the world. Today our Republic holds its own in the international arena, exercising complete sovereignty and staunchly defending the country's honour and national dignity.

During the years under review international solidarity with our revolution was further strengthened.

Our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction is commanding increasing support and encouragement from people the world over. Committees for Korea's reunification have been formed and are working in many countries and the solidarity movement to support Korea's reunification is active on a global scale.

The ties of friendship between our country and many other nations have become closer and the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with our people's revolutionary cause have expanded as never before. In all parts of the world we have comrades and friends and our people find progressive people standing by them. Amidst the current of history towards independence, the international environment of our revolution is changing more and more in our favour.

Comrades, on the international scene today an acute struggle is taking place between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the dominating forces. The people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence is mounting as the days go by, while the great powers are intensifying their aggressive acts and scramble to maintain and expand their supremacy.

Scared at the mounting revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people, the imperialists and dominationists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their supremacy.

In an endeavour to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and for the building of a new society the imperialists and all other dominating forces are constantly perpetrating armed intervention, subversion and sabotage against the newly-emerging nations and are openly resorting to arms in repressing the people who have risen in a just struggle for liberation.

The dominating forces are scrambling more fiercely to subordinate newly independent nations again and place them under their control.

In particular, they are bent on craftily veiled strife and a shameless fight to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance. Under the pretext of "protection of interests" and "security" the US imperialists have reinforced their armed forces of aggression full scale in these zones and areas and continue to expand their military bases of aggression. And they are craftily manoeuvring to control the countries in these parts of the world politically, economically and militarily under the cloak of "cooperation" and "protection".

Owing to the great powers' manoeuvres to maintain and expand their domination, the present international situation is very complicated and tense. Because of their manoeuvres a succession of tragedies takes place in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is violated, the destinies of the peoples trifled with, and in many parts of the world peace and security are undermined and international tensions aggravated. The First and the Second World War were sparked off by the imperialist powers' manoeuvrings to redivide the colonies, and today there is an increasing danger of a new world war breaking out because of the scramble among the dominating forces to subjugate newly independent countries again and take hold of the major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance.

The present situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war.

It is the most important duty for them to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world. The revolutionary people of the world must not tolerate any moves of the great powers towards aggression and war, and must force them to withdraw all their military bases and aggressor troops from foreign territories and create nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere in the world, thus guaranteeing lasting peace and security.

In order to oppose the imperialist and dominationist policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world, we must strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

Only when the militant solidarity of all the revolutionary countries advocating independence and the peace-loving people is achieved, can we isolate and weaken imperialism and all the dominating forces and strengthen the anti-imperialist, independent forces. Strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is even more imperative because the dominating forces are working slily to alienate and instigate nations of the newly-emerging forces to fight each other and to fish in troubled waters.

With a view to strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations must maintain independence.

The unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is the unity of the people who aspire for independence, and it is aimed at eliminating all forms of domination and subjugation and achieving independence. Therefore, the unity of these forces is unthinkable apart from independence, and genuine and solid unity cannot be attained unless this is based on independence.

All the nations of the newly-emerging forces must hold fast to independence in their external activities and must not fawn on and tail behind any of the dominating forces. They must categorically reject all foreign interference and must not dance to the tune of others or become their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries and should not interfere in others' internal affairs or infringe upon their interests.

In order to increase the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations should take a principled attitude towards imperialism.

The anti-imperialist, independent forces are literally the forces that fight against imperialism and for independence. While maintaining independence, the newly-emerging nations must adhere to the stand against imperialism; only then can they advance together in the same fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence.

We must not have any illusions about imperialism. Its aggressive nature will never change. It cannot change or weaken as long as the very capitalist system where monopoly capital predominates does not perish. If imperialism has anything to change it is not its aggressive nature but its methods of aggression. The world's revolutionary people must not be deceived by the imperialist artifices of disguise and must not take the change in its aggressive methods for a change in its nature.

The socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the newly-emerging nations must make no unprincipled compromise with imperialism. Of course, the socialist and non-aligned countries may have diplomatic relations with the imperialist countries and develop economic and cultural interchange with them. But they must not bargain with the imperialists on matters of principle or sell them the fundamental interests of revolution. The socialist and non-aligned countries must not give up their anti-imperialist stance in order to improve their diplomatic relations with the imperialist countries nor must they sacrifice the interests of other countries in their own interests.

All the newly-emerging nations should have a resolute stand against imperialism and thoroughly expose and condemn its policy of aggression and war. They should actively support and encourage the people who fight against imperialist aggression and interference and for national independence and freedom, and should take concerted action in this connection.

What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggression and intervention be frustrated successfully and all international problems be solved in conformity with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement. The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc. The non-aligned countries must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs. Only then can the non-aligned movement maintain its intrinsic character and materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

Among the non-aligned nations there are large and small countries and old and new member states. However, they are all equal members of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the advancement of world revolution. Under no circumstances should individual countries be allowed to have a privileged position in the movement. Non-aligned countries must not try to exercise a privilege within the movement or criticize or meddle in what other members do. In particular, they must refrain from resorting to arms against each other or turning disputes into military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation but must join together to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces in close unity. They should achieve strong political unity, give active support to each other, closely cooperate in the economic and technical spheres, and help each other in earnest. When they attain firm political unity and close economic and technical cooperation they will display a great might, indeed.

They should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an unjust order that only brings profits to great powers. The imperialists are relying on this old order in plundering the developing countries of their natural resources as they please and causing these countries economic difficulties. If the developing countries are to free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder, they must abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The non-aligned countries should establish a just financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations, so as to eliminate the source of international exploitation. In particular, they should strive to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

The developing countries own most of the world's raw material resources. If all the non-aligned countries join efforts and fight, they can administer heavy blows to the imperialists and drive them to the wall. When the imperialists find no way out, they will have to comply with the demands of the peoples of newly-emerging countries, whether they like it or not.

While endeavouring to establish a new international economic order, the non-aligned countries should fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs, too. The order which only permits the great powers to exercise privileges in the international arena is anachronistic. This old order, too, must be reorganized and readjusted to suit the new situation of today and the world's balance of forces. The newly-emerging nations should struggle to put an end to all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena and change all the irrational international organizations into genuine organizations of peace and progress serving the interests of the world's people.

An important problem arising in advancing world revolution at present is to achieve the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

At present, because of differences of opinion the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties fail to achieve unity and solidarity and play the role they should play in world revolution. The differences among fraternal parties and countries must not be widened any more, and the unity and solidarity of the so-

cialist forces and the international communist movement must be achieved as soon as possible.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this and should endeavour to find common denominators for unity, leaving the differences aside. They must not on any account foster division and hamper unity among fraternal parties and countries; they must do only what is advantageous to solidarity and conducive to unity.

Strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them is a revolutionary line consistently pursued by our Party. By strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them through vigorous external activities, we should defend our people's national interests and sovereignty in the international arena, create a favourable international situation for our revolution, and hasten the victory of world revolution as a whole.

As in the past, so also in the future, our Party will strive to maintain independence firmly in its foreign activities, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries and guarantee universal peace and security. Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of our Party's foreign policy.

Under the banner of the Juche idea the Workers' Party of Korea will pursue an independent foreign policy.

Our Party will shape all its foreign policy independently in keeping with the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our people and conduct external activities according to its own judgment and opinion. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will develop their relations with other parties and countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and resolve all problems arising in foreign affairs according to the interests of our revolution.

Our Party will neither allow foreign forces to encroach upon the interests of our nation or interfere in the internal affairs of our country nor will it model blindly on what others do. We will also respect the national dignity and sovereignty of other countries and will not force our will on them.

Our Party will strictly observe the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement and strive to expand and advance this movement.

The Workers' Party of Korea will endeavour to promote friendly relations with all countries which respect our country's sovereignty.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will pay primary attention to the promotion of friendly relations with the socialist countries, non-aligned states and all the newly-emerging nations. Our Party will make tireless efforts to strengthen unity and promote relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries on the principles of independence and proletarian internationalism. We will develop diplomatic relations with non-aligned and third world countries and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with them in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

We will establish good relations and promote economic and cultural interchanges also with the capitalist countries which are friendly towards our country. If the United States withdraws its troops from south Korea and does not obstruct our country's reunification, we are ready to be on good terms with it, too.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will make every effort to promote good neighbourly relations particularly with Asian countries which are close to us geographically. Our people will make vigorous efforts, in close unity with the Asian peoples, to force foreign aggressors out of all parts of Asia and build an independent new Asia. We will increase visits and contacts with many Asian countries and further economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation with them.

The Workers' Party of Korea will strive for a lasting peace and security throughout the world.

The Korean people are a peace-loving people. They hold peace dear and always want to live in peace.

World peace and security can be defended only through struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. Our Party will struggle resolutely to check and frustrate the ever-increasing imperialist moves for aggression and war, put a stop to the build-up of armies and the arms race, and achieve complete disarmament.

To safeguard world peace and security it is essential to dissolve all military blocs.

Military blocs are products of the cold-war policy and a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. Ever since they first appeared on the globe military blocs have been bent on the expansion of armaments and the build-up of armed forces. Clamouring about what they call the "threat of aggression", the imperialists are still expanding the armed forces of military blocs in a big way and making frantic efforts to rig up new military blocs and alliances. As long as military blocs with their huge armies confront each other, international tensions will continue to increase and, in the end, plunge mankind into the holocaust of another world war.

Universal peace and security can never be maintained by military blocs or the so-called "balance of forces" between the great powers. There will be no durable and stable world peace unless all military blocs and means of aggression and war are eliminated from the globe.

Our Party holds that the aggressive imperialist military blocs and all the others must be dissolved. When the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists are dissolved, the military bloc of socialist countries will become unnecessary.

Along with the dissolution of all military blocs, the aggressive military bases in other countries must be abolished and the foreign troops withdrawn. Keeping military bases and troops in other countries is an infringement upon their national sovereignty and a violation of their territorial integrity; this runs counter to the trend of our times towards independence. Our Party demands that all foreign military bases in south Korea and elsewhere in the world be removed and all the armed forces of aggression withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to guarantee an everlasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily. Our Party will strive to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peoples to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. We maintain that the testing, manufacture, stockpiles and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited throughout the world and all of them destroyed completely.

One of the important problems in safeguarding world peace and security at present is to settle the disputes between newly-emerging nations by peaceful means. Today, owing to the imperialist manoeuvres for division and alienation, disputes constantly occur in the international arena between newly-emerging nations, and in some areas they are even developing into wars. This disturbs peace and security in these areas, and quite a few newly-emerging nations are suffering disasters.

Our Party holds that disputes between newly-emerging countries should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in conformity with the interests of both sides and the cause of world peace. If outside forces meddle in the disputes and support or oppose one side, it will aggravate them and result in the division of the newly-emerging forces. Our Party will refrain from supporting or opposing any one side in the disputes and will under all circumstances adhere to the principle of taking a fair position to help the parties concerned settle the disputes peacefully in accord with the interests of both sides.

The Workers' Party of Korea will extend positive support to all the peoples who are fighting against all manner of domination and subjugation and for national independence and the building of a new society. Our Party strongly supports the working class in the capitalist countries and all the oppressed people of the world in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for the right to existence and democratic freedom. Our Party gives active support to the just struggle of the peoples of Palestine, the Middle East and Southern Africa and expresses its firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea will fight on vigorously to build an independent and peaceful new world free from all kinds of domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and progressive people the world over under the banner of independence against imperialism.

5. LET US STRENGTHEN PARTY WORK

Comrades,

All the successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction during the period under review are the precious fruit of the seasoned leadership and energetic struggle of our Party. Courageously overcoming obstacles and hardships under the banner of the Juche idea, our Party has staunchly followed the glorious revolutionary road and skilfully led the people's revolutionary struggle along the straight road to victory.

In the course of the hard, complicated struggle to lead the revolution and construction, our Party has been tempered and seasoned further and developed into an invincible revolutionary party. In the triumphant advancement of the revolution and construction the Party has entered a new stage of development, and a radical change has taken place in Party work.

The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying our revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an ever-lasting Juche party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country.

During the period under review the Party's monolithic ideological system was established more fully and more firmly and its militancy grew immensely. The unity of ideology and will of the Party ranks and their revolutionary cohesion based on the Juche idea were further

strengthened, and a well-regulated work system and a revolutionary discipline were established to ensure Party leadership for the revolution and construction.

It is the fundamental principle of building a revolutionary party to strengthen its unity and cohesion and ensure its leadership for the revolution and construction. By striving to cement the unity and cohesion of its ranks and to strengthen its leadership, our Party admirably solved this important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

Our Party's unity and cohesion has now reached a new high. The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around its Central Committee and knit together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea. Our Party has no room for any other idea than the Juche idea, and no force can ever break its unity and cohesion based on this idea.

There has been established throughout the Party the revolutionary habit of accepting its decisions and instructions unconditionally and carrying them through to the end. The Party's decisions and instructions represent the Party's organizational will, and it is a solemn duty of Party members to carry them out unconditionally. Today our Party organizations and members accept the Party's lines, policies, decisions and instructions as an absolute truth and carry them out to the letter.

An iron discipline is established under which the whole Party acts as one body under the leadership of the Party Central Committee. It is a fixed practice in our Party that all its organizations move like an organism according to the principle of democratic centralism and that all its members work and live according to the established order and standard of action. Our Party's discipline is a voluntary discipline based on its members' boundless loyalty to the Party and on their high sense of responsibility for the revolution. This is why our Party's discipline has a great vitality.

Our Party has grown in strength beyond compare with the further strengthening of the unity of ideology and purpose and revolutionary cohesion of the Party ranks based on the Juche idea and the establishment of a well-regulated work system and a revolutionary discipline that can firmly guarantee the Party's leadership for the revolution and construction. The source of our Party's invincibility and the decisive guarantee for all our victories lie in the fact that the whole Party is equipped closely with the Juche idea and that all its members actively support the Party's leadership.

During the period under review our Party paid profound attention to the work of raising the militant function and role of its organizations and achieved great success in this respect.

In order to enhance their function and role, it is necessary to build up the Party committees and strengthen their collective leadership by giving full scope to democracy. We built up Party committees at all levels, including the provincial, city and county Party committees, with persons boundlessly loyal to the Party coupled with Party hard cores working at production sites; and we made sure that the Party committees met regularly to discuss problems and adopt decisions in a democratic way in accordance with the wishes of the Party members and that the committee members enhanced their sense of responsibility and their role to guarantee the implementation of the decisions.

In increasing the function and role of Party organizations it is highly important that upper organizations always supervise and guide the lower bodies. With the establishment of a well-regulated system in all Party organizations to supervise and guide the lower organizations, they are now able to have a clear grasp of the activities and real state of affairs of the lower bodies at all times and to give them necessary guidance in good time. Under the system of guidance to the lower echelons, officials of Party organs at different levels always went to acquaint themselves with the actual situation at the lower bodies and gave their personnel effective help, with the result that the function and role of Party organizations improved considerably. In particular, the intensive guidance given systematically by the Party Central Committee to the local Party organizations was highly instrumental in raising the function and role of these organizations.

Today our Party organizations at different levels are functioning creditably as the general staff in their respective units. Party organizations are giving satisfactory guidance in the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks and supervising all affairs in their respective units in such a responsible manner that these affairs are conducted in conformity with the Party line and policy.

All Party organizations are rooted deep and work actively among the masses. Wherever there are the masses, Party organizations are active, and wherever Party organizations are active, the Party's pulse is always felt. The people are linked with the Party through its organizations and feel its care in the activities of these organizations.

During the years under review Party members made great progress in their Party life.

Tightening Party life is the key to the successful solution of all problems arising in Party work. It is the basic guarantee for the enhancement of the Party's militancy and the successful implementation of revolutionary tasks.

As a radical step to tighten the Party life of its membership, our Party established a new system of Party life. Being a creative development of the Party life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to suit today's realities, the new system of Party life serves as an excellent school for

training Party members to be true revolutionaries of the Juche type.

Party members have acquired the habit of leading their Party life consciously and the level of this life has risen considerably. Every member participates in Party life in good faith, regarding it as a great honour and noble duty, and through this life keeps tempering himself politically and ideologically.

With the establishment of a thoroughgoing system and revolutionary way of Party life, the membership's organization and discipline have increased and their vanguard role in the performance of revolutionary tasks has been enhanced. Our Party members work, study and live in a revolutionary way at the head of the masses, with a high degree of Party awareness and a strong drive. This is their noble trait today.

Party ideological work made a new turn during the period under review.

Our Party ideological work is now clear of formalism, and the content and methods of ideological education have improved radically. Party ideological work is conducted extensively and profoundly with the main stress on education in loyalty to the Party and the revolution and education in monolithic ideology; and it is conducted flexibly in close context with the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks. The old practice of sticking to formality and glossing over things has disappeared in Party ideological work and at all units and in all fields ideological education is conducted in a substantial manner.

An important objective of the Party's ideological work is to awaken the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of its membership and working people to build socialism successfully. Party organizations have energetically propagated the Party's economic policy and have conducted a brisk agitation for increased production. In this way they actively roused Party members and other working people to carry out the Party's economic policy and made a positive contribution to victory in grand socialist construction. Great vitality was displayed in mass political work and diverse and vigorous agitational work which inspired Party members and working people to heroic feats at the sites of grand socialist construction.

During the years under review, the revolutionary habit of study was established throughout the country. In our country at present the entire Party membership and working people, regarding study as their first and foremost revolutionary duty and the primary requirement of life, are studying diligently anywhere anytime under the slogan "The Party, the people and the army must all study!" Cadres are especially exemplary in studies. Every cadre strictly observes the study discipline laid down by the Party and makes it part of their daily routine to study with a high degree of consciousness as a Party member.

The role of the press in Party ideological work improved. Juche was firmly established in press activities, and the ideological and theoretical levels of the press showed a marked rise. Today, our press perform their mission and role excellently as an effective instrument of Party ideological work.

The success in Party ideological work in the period under review is clearly to be seen in the fact that the ideological and moral traits of Party members and working people have undergone a change and that the building of socialism continues to advance. Today, the whole of society is pulsating with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution and with revolutionary enthusiasm; and miraculous successes are achieved one after another in the revolution and construction to the amazement of people the world over. This is a result of the vigorous ideological work conducted by our Party in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities.

During the period under review an epochal change took place also in improving the method of Party work.

The conventional work method had persisted in our Party for a long time, obstructing the development of Party work. Through a vigorous struggle to improve its work method, our Party eradicated the outdated bureaucratic work method and fully restored the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The application of the anti-Japanese-guerrilla method to all aspects of Party work gave the Party a new look and fundamentally changed its style of work. The whole Party vibrates with revolutionary spirit, and all work is done with a strong drive and vigour. This is our Party's look and its style of work today.

During the period under review our Party work achieved brilliant successes which really gladden our Party members and people. All these successes are a sure guarantee of a bright future of our Party and our revolution.

Comrades,

Our Party is the General Staff of the Korean revolution; it is the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people. The victory of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people hinge entirely on our Party. Only under its leadership can our people reunify the divided country, achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and, further, carry out the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Drawing on the successes already scored in Party building, we must further improve Party work and thus forge ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work energetically and carry our revolutionary cause to completion.

The most important task in Party work today is to establish the monolithic ideological system more thoroughly throughout the Party. The work of establishing this system should continue as long as the Party exists; the further the revolution deepens and develops, the more this work should be intensified. Holding fast to the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system as the basic line of Party building, we must continue with it unremittingly.

Our Party's monolithic ideological system is the ideological system of Juche. All its members should be equipped closely with the Juche idea, and this idea should permeate throughout the whole Party. Party organizations should step up the education of Party members in the Juche idea so that they all have unshakable faith in this idea, think and act as it requires and have a firm standpoint that they recognize no other ideas than the Juche idea.

An important task in establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is to strengthen the unity of thought and will and revolutionary solidarity of the Party ranks on the basis of the Juche idea.

Only when the unity and solidarity of the Party ranks are firmly achieved on the basis of the Juche idea, can our Party defend its Juche character all along and overcome whatever difficulties and trials are in its way bravely without vacillation. No matter when and where, Party organizations must safeguard the Party's unity and cohesion like the apple of their eye and uncompromisingly combat all practices of undermining them. With boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution, all our Party members must unite closely around the Party Central Committee and fight resolutely for the victory of the Juche idea.

Establishing a revolutionary work system and discipline in the Party is very important in building up the Party's monolithic ideological system.

Our Party's ideology is put into effect and its leadership is materialized under the revolutionary guidance of its Central Committee. Only under its correct guidance can the revolution and construction advance along the straight road to victory and be carried to completion. Only when Party leadership is firmly ensured can the purity of the Juche idea be preserved and the Party ranks' unity of thought, will and action be achieved.

We must further strengthen the revolutionary work system in the Party. It is essential to establish throughout the Party the habit of accepting Party decisions and instructions unconditionally and carrying them through to the end, and to tighten the revolutionary discipline under which all Party acts as one body.

An important task in Party work is to improve work with people and consolidate the ranks of the Party and the revolution.

Work with people is basic to Party work. Only when the Party ranks are built up politically and ideologically and the broad masses are rallied closely around the Party by working with people skilfully, will the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successful.

Party organizations should first pay close attention to strengthening the ranks of cadres.

Cadres are the hard core of the Party and the leadership personnel in the revolution. When their ranks are built up, the Party can increase its militancy and carry through its line and policy correctly.

The first criterion of a cadre is his loyalty to the Party. He must be equipped thoroughly with the Juche idea and have a high ideological resolve to devote his all to the Party and the revolution. He must also be competent enough to perform his role without a hitch as a revolutionary commander and be equipped with the revolutionary work method and popular work style. Party organizations should build up the cadres' ranks by selecting those who are loyal to the Party and well-qualified politically and for practical work and whose work method and style are good.

To keep improving the qualitative composition of cadres' ranks is an important principle of personnel administration. The ranks of cadres should comprise both old and young people in the proper proportion, and the proportion of those of working-class origin should continue to increase in the composition of cadres. Party organizations should actively help the veterans who have been loyal to the Party to go on working well and, at the same time, boldly promote to the posts of cadres the young people who have been newly trained through Juche education. And many cadres should be selected from among the workers who have been tempered in labour over a long period, especially the hard-core workers in factories and other enterprises of key industries.

Cadres should be given proper education in order to strengthen their ranks. Selection and allocation of cadres is but the first step in personnel administration. If they are left to their own devices without education after promotion, they may throw their weight about and indulge in bureaucracy, regarding their positions as something in the nature of old-time government posts, and in the end degenerate under the influence of obsolete ideas. Intensifying the education of cadres becomes all the more urgent today because many young people lacking revolutionary tempering are joining the ranks of cadres. Party organizations should revolutionize all cadres thoroughly by intensifying their education.

If we are to meet the demand for cadres

which grows with the progress of the revolution and construction, we must train reserves of cadres well. The work of cadre-training institutions should be improved so as to turn out more cadres well-qualified politically and for practical work. Party organizations at all levels should register the people eligible for cadres from among those already on service and train them in practical work and, at the same time, develop major factories and other enterprises and excellent cooperative farms into cadre-training centres to produce reserve cadres in large numbers.

Party life should be strengthened among its membership.

This is an important method of tempering their Party spirit. Only when their Party spirit is tempered steadily through tightening Party life can Party members be trained to be the elite of the revolution and the Party ranks consolidated organizationally and ideologically.

The Party spirit implies infinite loyalty to the Party. It means a high degree of class consciousness based on the revolutionary Juche world outlook and a noble revolutionary spirit of devoting one's all to the struggle to defend the Party and carry out its lines and decisions. Every Party member, no matter who he is, should temper his Party spirit ceaselessly all his life. This is the way to preserve and develop his political integrity and remain loyal to the Party and the revolution to the last.

In order to strengthen Party life it is necessary to enhance Party members' sense of organization. Regarding the Party organization as one's own mother and relying entirely on it in one's life is a noble trait which our Party members must acquire. Party organizations must enhance their members' sense of organization, so that they will participate in Party life conscientiously and voluntarily observe the Party Rules and norms of Party life with a high degree of political awareness.

Increasing the role of the Party cell is essential to strengthening the Party life of the membership. The Party cell is the basic organization of the Party and the basis of Party life. The Party cell is entrusted precisely with responsibility for organizing and guiding the Party life of its members. Party cells should put Party life thoroughly on a regular basis, bring every member to participate in it without exception, and organize Party assignments properly so that all Party members are active at all times.

Party organizations should work well with the masses to rally them closely around the Party.

Broad sections of the masses, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, constitute the class and social basis of the Party. No party can exist if divorced from the masses. A party which fails to rally the masses cannot be strong. Our Party is deeply rooted among the masses and closely unites the broad sections of them. Herein lies its source of inexhaustible strength. We should continue to work efficiently with different sections of the masses as required by the developing realities.

Party organizations should exert primary efforts to work well with the main masses, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. In this way the Party's class position will be further consolidated and its strength increased continuously among the main classes.

Party organizations should also pay close attention to working skilfully with people who have problematic backgrounds. A major problem in this work at present is to assess people accurately with a correct understanding of their social status. Just as all matters and phenomena change, so does people's social status as society develops and their environment changes. Over the 35 years since liberation, people's social and economic conditions have undergone a fundamental change and their ideological and moral features, too, have altered greatly. Therefore, they must not be assessed only by their erstwhile class positions or their past records but mainly by their present ideological state. Party organizations should wholeheartedly trust the people who are loyal to the Party and the revolution today, draw them boldly into their fold and rally them closely around the Party, even though their class positions and social and political backgrounds in the past were problematic.

In order to work well with the masses the working people's organizations should enhance their role.

Working with the masses through working people's organizations is the principle of mass leadership which our Party has consistently maintained. Party organizations should strengthen their leadership of working people's organizations so that the latter may work well with their members in keeping with their respective characteristics.

The main duty of working people's organizations is to firmly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system in them and vigorously mobilize their members for socialist construction. The General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Democratic Women's Union should equip all their members firmly with the Juche idea and knit them closely around the Party through intensified ideological education and induce them to make collective innovations in socialist construction by arousing their revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

Party organizations should further intensify ideological work.

The Party is a political organization and ideological work is its main duty. Party organizations should always pay primary attention to ideological work and should solve all problems by giving priority to this work.

The first and foremost task before Party ideological work is to intensify educational work to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system. Party organizations should strengthen the education in the monolithic idea to closely arm all their members and working people with our Party's revolutionary idea and to infuse them with unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Intensifying the ideological education to revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society is an important task in Party ideological work. Party organizations should intensify revolutionary, communist education and root out all obsolete ideas remaining in the minds of Party members and working people and train them all to be true revolutionaries.

In Party ideological work it is also necessary to exert great efforts to strengthen agitational work. Party organizations should conduct this work flexibly at the sites of socialist construction and at all revolutionary posts to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of Party members and working people vigorously and inspire them actively to creation and innovation.

To establish the Party's monolithic ideological system firmly among Party members and working people, thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them, greatly arouse the revolutionary zeal of the masses and thus step up the modelling of all society on the Juche idea—this is the principal task in Party ideological work today. All the content of Party ideological work should be geared to this task and the ways and means of ideological education should also serve this aim.

An important task in Party work today is to carry forward our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions with honour.

Resolutely defending and honourably carrying forward these revolutionary traditions is a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution and an essential requirement for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations to completion.

Our Party's revolutionary traditions are the revolutionary traditions of Juche. Formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, they were embodied admirably in all fields of the revolution and construction after liberation and, in this process, were further developed and enriched. Our Party's revolutionary traditions embody the Juche ideology, theory and methodology in an all-round way and contain a wealth of precious achievements and experience of our revolution.

Carrying forward our Party's revolutionary traditions means, in essence, inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of Juche. The struggle to carry forward the revolutionary traditions is a struggle to firmly defend and embody the Juche idea to the end; it is a struggle to stoutly defend our Party's revolutionary achievements and expand and develop them unceasingly.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause that should be carried forward through generations to consummation. This long-range cause will be accomplished through the process of defending, embodying and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions. Our revolutionary cause can be completed brilliantly only by carrying forward our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions.

The generation is changing in our revolution today and this reality makes it all the more urgent to pass on and develop our revolutionary traditions.

By steadfastly carrying on the struggle to pass on and develop the revolutionary traditions as an important task of Party work, we should push ahead briskly with the revolution and construction and admirably carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

What is important in carrying forward our Party's revolutionary traditions is to arm the Party members and working people firmly with these traditions and thoroughly embody them in all fields of the revolution and construction. Party organizations should intensify the education of their members and working people in our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions so that they will staunchly defend them with boundless loyalty to the Party and lofty revolutionary spirit. Under the revolutionary slogan "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" Party organizations must strive to embody the revolutionary traditions thoroughly in all areas of social life and step up the modelling of all society on the Juche idea.

Another important task in Party work is intensifying the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction.

This leadership is an important duty of the Party. In our country today socialist construction is reaching a high stage and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are advancing in depth. This makes it necessary to further strengthen the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction.

Party leadership in the revolution and construction is political leadership and leadership to ensure the implementation of policies. Party organizations should give leadership to the revolution and construction by means of explaining and disseminating Party policies among

Party members and working people, activating the masses and meticulously organizing work for their implementation, summing up their execution regularly and helping to rectify the defects revealed in good time.

First of all, Party organizations should give good leadership to socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task before our Party at present. Our Party work today should be oriented to efficient socialist economic construction, and success in Party work, too, should be manifested in the success of socialist economic construction. Every Party worker should be interested in economic work and every Party organization should take this work firmly in hand.

Party organizations should push forward economic work actively, give prominence to economic officials and help them well. Party organizations should make sure that with the attitude of masters of the revolution, economic officials introduce the Taean work system fully in their work and conduct economic organizational work and direct production in a responsible way.

Party organizations must combat the self-centred tendency manifested among economic officials. At present this tendency is glaringly in evidence among them, hampering socialist economic construction to a considerable degree. Self-centredness is a variety of egoism and an expression of love of fame. Self-centred persons are fame-seekers who work for their personal honour and career. Party organizations must wage a major ideological battle against the self-centred tendency among economic officials, so that they work responsibly in the overall interests of the revolution from a firm Party and state standpoint.

We should strengthen Party leadership to the organs of people's power.

It is a lofty duty of the organs of people's power to show concern for the people's life in a responsible way. Party organizations should give them active help so that they run the nation's economic affairs scrupulously, provide adequate material and cultural conditions for the people's livelihood and perform their role well as householders responsible for the people's livelihood.

An important task confronting the organs of people's power today is tightening socialist law-abiding life. They should enhance the people's law-abiding spirit so that they observe laws and regulations voluntarily and strongly combat violations of the legal order of the state. In particular, leading officials of state and economic organizations should conduct all their work in line with the requirements of laws and regulations and set an example for the masses in abiding by the legal order of the state.

Party leadership to the People's Army should be strengthened.

The People's Army is our Party's revolutionary armed force. We must establish the Party's monolithic ideological system thoroughly in the People's Army and firmly guarantee the Party's leadership of the army, so that it defends the Party staunchly and ensures the Party's revolutionary cause by arms.

The Party organizations in the People's Army must strengthen the Party's leadership of military affairs to carry out its military line. By strengthening combat and political training, the People's Army should steadily improve the soldiers' fighting and moral qualities and their military technical level and further strengthen the fighting capabilities and combat preparedness of the units.

Our People's Army is a revolutionary army and, accordingly, the basic means for increasing its might lies in conducting political and ideological work properly. The Party organizations in the People's Army should intensify political and ideological work to equip all soldiers with noble loyalty to the Party and the revolution and an indomitable revolutionary spirit, to establish voluntary, revolutionary discipline in the army ranks and imbue the ranks with the fine traditional solidarity between officers and men and between the army and the people.

Commanders and political workers of the People's Army should help and lead each other forward, administering their units better and pooling efforts to fulfil all their military and political tasks with credit.

Party organizations should lead public security organs and judicial and prosecutor's bodies to staunchly defend Party line and policy and thoroughly protect the people's lives and property.

If we are to strengthen the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction, we should enhance the role of Party committees at all levels. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the collective leadership of provincial, city and county Party committees and the Party committees of factories and enterprises. Only when the Party committees' collective leadership is strengthened, is it possible to guarantee democracy adequately within the Party and fully reflect the will of the rank-and-file Party members in Party activities. The Party committees should hold collective discussions on important matters on a democratic principle and adopt correct measures to cope with them, and establish the habit of carrying out any decision once it is made.

Meanwhile, we must raise Party workers'

qualifications decisively. Workers of a party which leads socialist construction should be well-versed in politics, the economy, science and technology, and should have high cultural attainments, too. All Party workers should study energetically to prepare themselves to be able workers with broad political vision and diverse knowledge.

Further, we should steadily improve the Party's work method.

Only then can we carry out Party line and policy successfully and rally the broad masses closely around the Party.

Our Party's work method was created amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is based on the profound principles of the Juche idea. Our Party's Juche-based work method is the most revolutionary one which enables the working masses to maintain their position firmly as the masters of the revolution and construction and perform their role as such with credit.

Party organizations must bring about a change in their work by strictly adhering to the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which embody our Party's traditional work method and revolutionary principle of mass leadership.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method demand that political work be given priority in all activities, that superiors help subordinates and that officials always go and work among the masses.

Party organizations should give definite precedence to political work in all undertakings as required by the Chongsan-ri method. Giving precedence to political work means to make the education of people the first process in all activities and to carry out the revolutionary tasks in hand by arousing the voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses. By giving priority to political work Party organizations should mobilize the broad masses for the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks and activate all Party members and working people in such a way that one person rouses ten to activity, ten persons a hundred, and a hundred persons a thousand.

Party workers should always go out to teach officials at lower levels kindly and give them effective help and, living among the masses, seek ways and means of carrying out Party policy and solve all problems in compliance with their demands and interests.

Party workers are true servants who work for the working masses. In order to perform their duties as servants of the people, they must have a popular work style. They must not wield authority or put on airs; always and everywhere they must live as simply and frugally as the people live. They should become close comrades and friends of the masses, who respect them and are generous to them and share joys and sorrows with them. They must reject indolence and laxity and work and live in a revolutionary way as becomes workers of a revolutionary party, a militant party.

We should further intensify Party work so as to fulfil the responsible yet honourable revolutionary tasks confronting the Party.

* * *

Comrades,

Our revolution which was started under the banner of the Juche idea has advanced a long way over the past half century. The course of our revolution has been the course of translating the Juche idea into reality, and it has been a glorious road of struggle for the all-round triumph of this idea. The great victory won in our revolution clearly proves the correctness and virility of the Juche idea.

Our country's revolutionary situation is very favourable today. Our internal revolutionary forces are gaining in strength as the days go by and the enemy of our revolution is being driven farther into the corner. The situation in general is optimistic and our revolution has a bright future before it.

Our Party has advanced a new fighting programme to hasten the ultimate victory of the revolution. The magnificent programme put forward at the Party congress will bring great joy and hope to the entire Korean people and inspire them strongly to a heroic struggle and brilliant feats.

Marching forward vigorously along the revolutionary line charted by the Party congress, we should reunify the divided country as soon as possible, and make a decisive turn in the struggle for the accomplishment of the Juche cause in the near future.

With unbounded loyalty to the Party, all Party members and working people should fight on more courageously to carry out the Party's revolutionary line.

Our people's revolutionary cause is just, and our country has before it a bright future. Our people who fight on for the righteous revolutionary cause under our Party's leadership will always be victorious.

Let all of us march forward dynamically towards the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism, for the final accomplishment of our revolutionary cause, firmly united behind the Party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Great Triumphant, Glorious Grand Celebrations

THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA WILL IMMORTALIZE ITS FAME TOGETHER WITH THE CAUSE OF JUCHE

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was opened on October 10, arousing considerable interest and expectation of our people and the world's revolutionary people, and closed on October 14 after completing its work successfully.

The Sixth Party Congress was convened at a historic moment when a great turn was taking place in the development of our Party and revolution.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of our Party.

A red flag bearing the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea was spread on the background of the platform with a model of Mt. Paekdu-san and the words "Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea".

The slogan "Workers of the Whole World, Unite!" was hung out in the congress hall.

Attending the Congress were 3,062 delegates with vote and 158 delegates with voice elected at the provincial (cities under central authority) Party conferences and officials of Party and administrative and economic bodies, working people's organisations at all levels, personnel of the People's Army, and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press elected as observers at the same conferences.

Also attending were 177 delegations and delegates, public and political figures, and men of the press from 118 countries that came to celebrate the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Diplomatic envoys to our country were present, too.

The Congress was attended also by the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

At 9 a.m. sharp on October 10, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, mounted the platform of the Party Congress.

At that moment stormy cheers of hurrah and applause burst forth and the welcome music was struck up.

Invited to the platform party were heads of foreign delegations and foreign guests.

Also invited to the platform party were Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification; and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an opening address at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Congress endorsed the following agenda:

1. The summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
2. The summing-up of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea;
3. On the revision of the rule of the Workers' Party of Korea;
4. Election of central leading bodies of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report to the Congress on the work of the Central Committee of the Party.

When he appeared on the rostrum, enthusiastic cheers of hurrah and stormy applause shook the hall for a long while.

His report was greeted with ardent support and approval of those present at the Congress and frequently interrupted with applause and cheers.

The historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a brilliant summing-up of the proud successes achieved in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Party, a militant programme which has opened a new bright vista for our people's future struggle for the building of socialism and communism and national reunification and serves as an inspiring banner which gives hope and confidence to the revolutionary peoples who are advancing along the road of independence.

Discussions went on at the Congress about the summing up of the work of the Party Central Committee.

The speakers fully supported and approved the great leader's report on the work of the Party Central Committee.

They stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's report is a historic document which makes theoretically deep analysis of and sums up the brilliant successes and proud achievements gained by our Party in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions during the period under review beneath the banner of the immortal Juche idea and that it is a highly important document which illumines the new vistas and the road of victory for our Party and people.

They said that his report is a great revolutionary programme which declares the modelling of the whole society on the Juche

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea:

KIM IL SUNG

Presidium of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Party:

KIM IL SUNG

Kim Il, O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Li Jong Ok

Members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Party:

KIM IL SUNG

Kim Il, O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Rim Chun Chu, So Chol, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong Muk, O Guk Ryol, Kye Ung Tae, Kang Song San, Paek Hak Rim

Alternate Members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Party:

Ho Dam, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Gwang, Cho Se Ung, Choe Jae U, Kong Jin Tae, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Chong Gyong Hui, Choe Yong Rim, So Yun Sok, Li Gun Mo, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Gang Hwan, Li Son Sil

The Control Commission of the Central Committe of the Party:

Chairman: **So Chol**
Vice-Chairmen: **Kim Jwa Hyok, Chu Chang Bok**
Members: **Kim Chang Hwan, Chong Gwan Ryul, Li Yong Mo, Han Sok Gwan**

Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party:

General Secretary:

KIM IL SUNG

Secretaries:

Kim Jong Il, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong Muk, Yun Gi Bok, Hong Si Hak, Hwang Jang Yop, Pak Su Dong

Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party:

Chairman:

KIM IL SUNG

Members:

O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Choe Hyon, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, O Guk Ryol, Paek Hak Rim, Kim Chol Man, Kim Gang Hwan, Tae Byong Ryol, Li Ul Sol, Chu Do Il, Li Du Ik, Cho Myong Rok, Kim Il Chol, Choe Sang Uk, Li Bong Won, O Ryong Bang

idea as the general task of our revolution and shows the way to hasten the complete victory of socialism and go to communist society, the highest ideal of mankind, by promoting the remoulding of man and the transformation of nature and society, as required by the Juche idea, and that it is an unfading banner surely guaranteeing the ultimate triumph of the cause of Juche.

They noted that his report is a militant programme to end the nation's division and accelerate the country's independent reunification and that it is the only correct guideline which fully clarifies the revolutionary position and strategy and tactics to be adopted for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the international revolutionary movement as a whole.

They pointed out that his report is a great encyclopedia which clearly shows the road of the revolution and construction in the age of independence with the profound principles and classic propositions of Juche and developed and enriched the revolutionary ideas and theories of the working class.

The Congress unanimously adopted a decision on the summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the first item on the agenda.

After a report was made on the second item on the agenda, the Congress discussed the third item on the agenda, "Revision of the Rules of the Workers' Party of Korea" and unanimously adopted a resolution thereof.

At the Congress elections were held to the central leading bodies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the fourth item on the agenda.

The First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in accordance with the unanimous aspiration and passionate desire of our Party and the entire people.

When the outcome of this plenary meeting was announced, vehement shouts of hurrah burst out in the hall.

All the participants in the Congress were overflowed with the great pride that they are making revolution, having the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great leader, and they were afire with a determination to fight on stoutly under the guidance of our glorious Party.

The First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea also elected the Presidium and the members of the Politbureau, the members of the Secretariat, the Military Commission and the Control Commission, of the Party Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a closing address.

The Sixth Party Congress, a great political event in the development of our Party and revolution, became a significant and glorious congress in the annals of the Korean communist movement and our Party and in the history of struggle of the world's revolutionary people.

It will be resplendently recorded in the history of our Party as a congress of great unity and cohesion which has further cemented the Party's organisational and ideological basis that enabled us to rally rock-firm around its Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to bring our revolutionary cause to completion; as a congress of a new progress that has opened up infinitely bright vistas before our revolution and aroused the entire people to their realisation; and as an impressive congress that has vigorously promoted the victorious advancement of the cause of anti-imperialism, independence and world revolution.

A MILLION WORKING PEOPLE'S GRAND CELEBRATION PARADE

On October 11, a million working people of Pyongyang held a demonstration on Kim Il Sung Square to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader of our Party and our people.

Kim Il Sung Square and thoroughfares leading to the square were packed with working people and youth and students enwrapped with the unbounded joy of greeting the historic Sixth Party Congress and intense pride in having followed the path of victory and glory under the Party's guidance, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the helm.

In the thoroughfares where the demonstrators stood in rows were giant parade exhibits which showed the invincibility of our Party which strengthened and developed into the seasoned General Staff of the Korean revolution, into a great guiding force that admirably achieves the revolutionary cause of Juche; the exhibits presented proud successes and victories achieved by our Party and people in the revolution and construction over the last 35 years.

Amid solemn playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" the mass demonstration of a million working people began with the parade of bearers of the Party flags who advanced in high spirits escorting a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of our Party, and accompanying a gigantic model of the Party emblem.

The grand parade convincingly demonstrated the entire Party membership and people's absolute support for and trust in the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people based on the Juche idea, and manifested the strong spirit of organisation and discipline of our people who vigorously march ahead full of militant spirit under the leadership of the Party.

The parade displayed the determinded revolutionary will and firm resolution of our people to forcefully promote the modelling of the whole society on the Juche

idea and hasten national reunification under the leadership of the Party, upholding the militant programme set out by the great leader in his report to the Sixth Party Congress.

GRAND MASS DISPLAY "UNDER BANNER OF PARTY" HELD

A mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of the Party" by 50,000 pupils and students of Pyongyang was presented with splendor on October 14 at the Moranbong Stadium in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress which would adorn a most significant page of our national history.

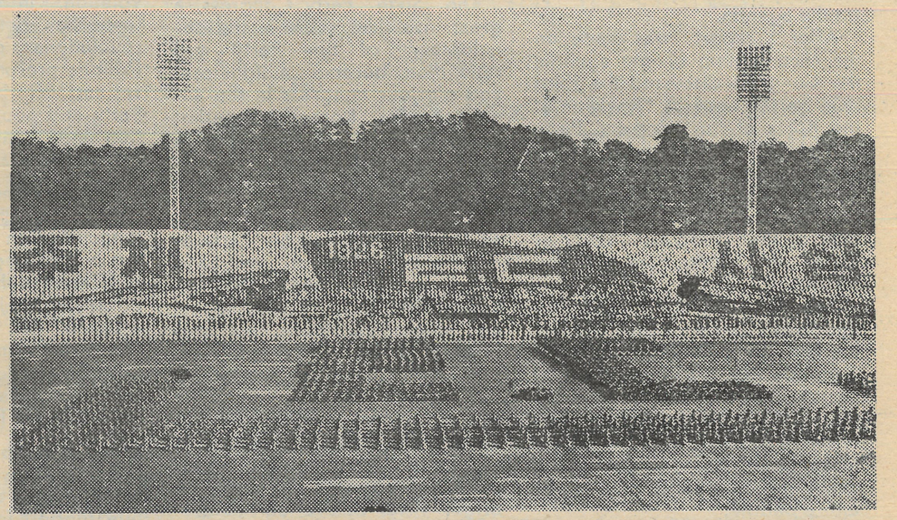
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the mass display.

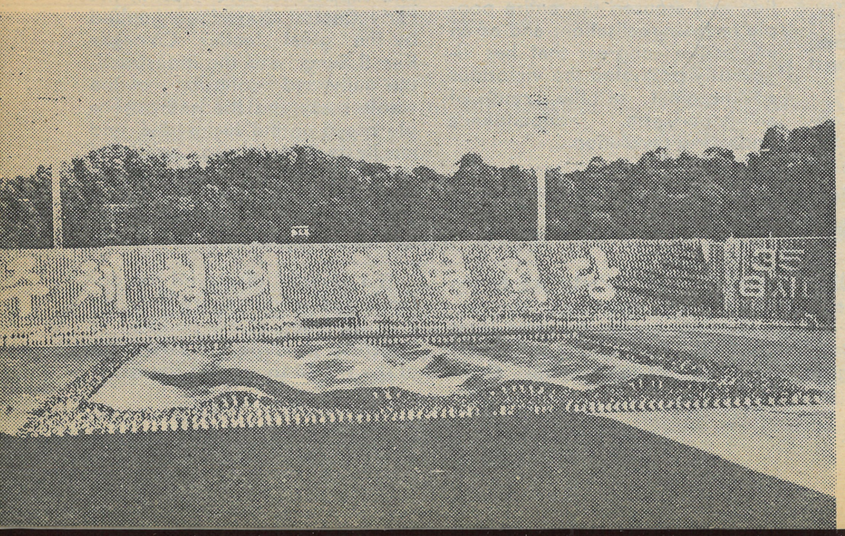
The stadium was packed with 100,000 spectators.

The mass display "Under the Banner of the Party", consisting of prelude, eight scenes and finale, impressively showed through a grand epic representation of gymnastic art the resplendent, honourable history of the Workers' Party of Korea, the enormous, proud achievements in the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea under the leadership of the glorious Party centre since the Fifth Party Congress and the heroic mettle of our people who have risen in the struggle to carry out the decision of the Sixth Party Congress.

The pupils and students of Pyongyang participated in the mass display with the passionate sincerest resolve to serve the great leader and follow the glorious Party till the end of the sun and the moon.

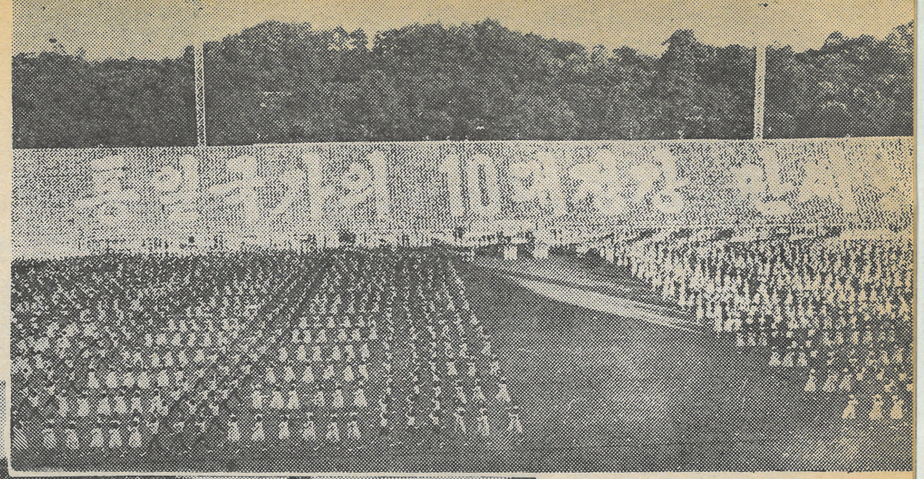
Their mass display added a meaningful lustre to the grand celebrations of October.



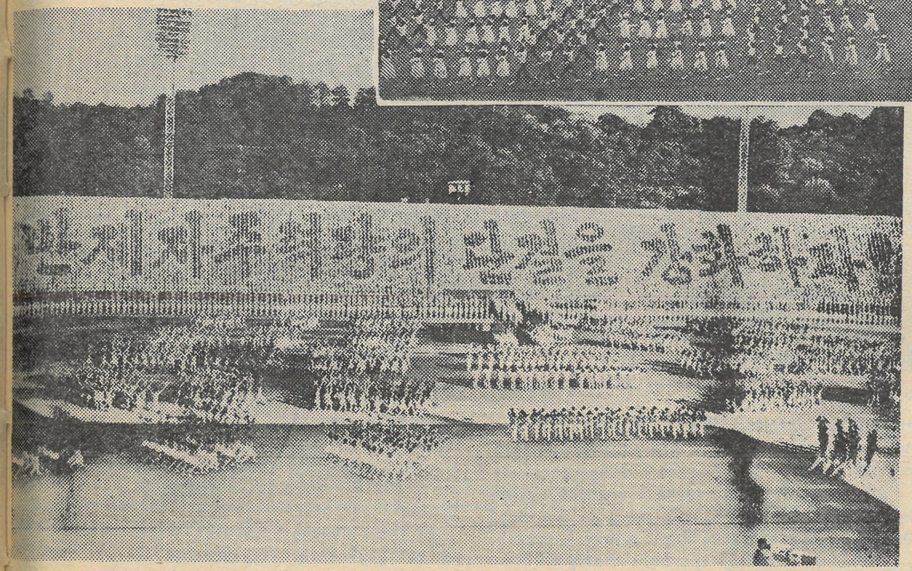


More than half a century has rolled away since the banner of the Juche idea was unfurled. As days go by, the Juche idea sheds its rays more resplendently. (From the first scene)

A new history of winning the cause of Juche started with the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, a Juche-type revolutionary Party. (From the second scene)

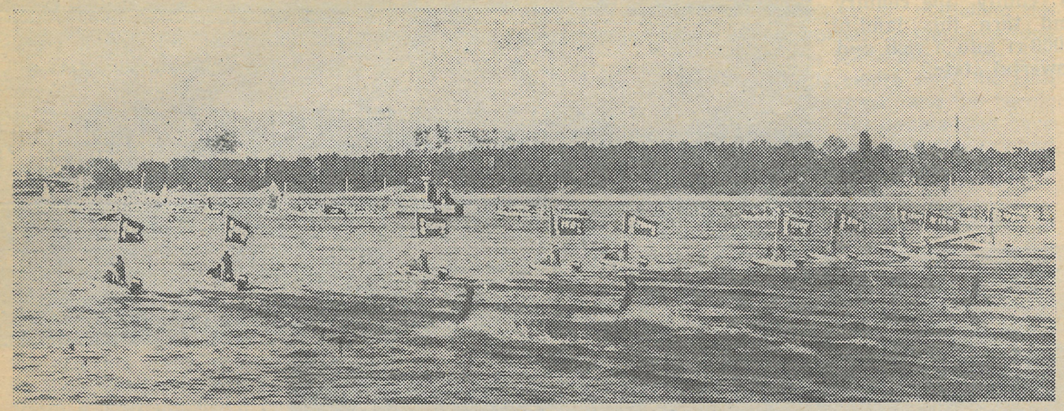


A scene depicting our people's ardent desire to reunify the country and turn this land of 3,000-ri into a rich and powerful state



A scene demonstrating our solidarity with the world's revolutionary peoples under the banner of independence against imperialism

Cheers of hurrah go up and the song "Long life and good health to the leader" rings out throughout the stadium overflowing with unbounded gratitude and reverence for the great leader who has brought about today's happiness and glory. (From a scene of finale)



A water sports meet is held on River Taedong-gang to celebrate the 35th birthday of the WPK and its Sixth Congress

FESTIVE SOIREE OF 30,000 WORKING PEOPLE

Varied colourful functions were held in Pyongyang and the provinces to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress.

On the evening of October 14 a soiree was given on Kim Il Sung Square by working people of Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the scene.

More than 30,000 citizens gathered at the Square, who were filled with a boundless joy at the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. They were ablaze with a determination to carry out creditably, under the leadership of the Party, the militant tasks set forth at the Party Congress, upholding the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Presenting a lively scene with endless songs and dances, the soiree vividly demonstrated the exuberant felicity and pride of our people who work and live in boundless happiness.

At the soiree fireworks were set off high into the sky for a long time.

The participants in the soiree and spectators cheered enthusiastically, shouting, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

The same evening working people and youth and students enjoyed illuminated-boat rides on the Taedong-gang River.

On the 15th water sports meet was held to mark the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress.

At a celebration soiree of Pyongyang working people

The Sixth WPK Congress Is Evidently a National Event, But It Constitutes Equally an International Event of Great Significance

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) was held attracting much attention of our nation and the world's revolutionary people.

Foreign delegations and delegates as well as public figures from various countries that attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and celebration of its 35th founding anniversary accord high praise to our Party for its strengthening and development into an invincible revolutionary party with dignity and authority and for its brilliant achievements in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The following are some of their tributes of praise:

A Wealth of Revolutionary Experiences for Any Revolutionary

"No doubt the greatest event of all we have experienced during our stay here was that session of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which embraced the report on the work of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"The report which goes back ten years is a wealth of revolutionary experiences for any revolutionary regardless of his particular situation in his country.

"The basic principles adumbrated in it are true and immortal. The theory of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, on the basis of which Korea has carried out its own social transformation are as good in Korea as they are in our own Zimbabwean situation, as indeed they are good in comparable situations in developing as well as in developed countries."

(ROBERT G. MUGABE, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.)

"Only by carrying out an independent policy of our own to suit the interests of the people as taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung can we facilitate the progress of the people and reorganise our society into such a society where people are fully provided with all the rights like that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, said that if a country is economically subject to another it can enjoy neither genuine sovereignty and independence nor liberty. He is quite right.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has carried it through successfully.

"We, Ecuadorians, highly appreciate the great achievement of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"This is because Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated theoretically and practically the revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the people so that they could advance along the straight path to socialism."

(LAURA ALMEIDA, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador.)

Successes Registered in Building New Society Are Vivid Expression of Great Might of the WPK and Efforts of Admirable Korean People

"The successes registered by you in building a new society are a vivid expression of the great might of the Workers' Party of Korea and efforts of the admirable Korean people imbued with ardent patriotism and devotion.

"Your industry maintains the highest rate of development in the world. You have achieved enormous successes in developing modern agriculture, transport, science and technology, construction, education and culture and enhancing the socialist consciousness of the entire people and raising their living standard.

"We, a close friend of the Korean people, genuinely rejoice over these great achievements, wholeheartedly congratulate you on them and consider them to be our own, to be a precious contribution to strengthening socialism and its position and influence in the world."

(ILIE VERDET, Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.)

"We cannot repress our admiration at the fact that guided by the Juche idea, the Korean people under the banner of the revolutionary party have rehabilitated in a short period at the speed of Chollima the country which was redu-

"Ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea"

The Workers' Party of Korea founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has a history of struggle covering 35 years from the proclamation of its founding and over half a century since it struck its historic roots.

Guided by the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader, the Workers' Party of Korea steered our people's revolutionary struggle along a straight road to victory by surmounting all the difficulties and trials and transformed our country into a developed socialist industrial state.

The following are some of praises given by the world revolutionary people for the Workers' Party of Korea:

"EXPERIENCED AND TESTED PARTY"

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been converted into a powerful socialist industrial state with developed industry and agriculture on a high level of science, technology and culture. It is a brilliant fruit of diligent and talented Korean people's labour, affording the most distinctive evidence of the rock-firm unity of the entire people around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great friend of the Romanian people....

"I sincerely wish the Korean people bigger success in their struggle to ascend a higher peak of socialism under the resourceful leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung." **(Speech of Comrade Emil Bobu, Member of the Executive Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic).**

"The Workers' Party of Korea founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a strong party tempered and seasoned in the course of struggle and an experienced and authoritative party which performed brilliant deeds of merit and acquired rich experience in the revolution and construction." **(Radio Madagascar).**

"Guided by the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea was strengthened and developed into a seasoned and experienced party, an ever-victorious party and into the most dignified and authoritative party of Juche type in the world through the long course of leading the revolution and construction." **(Congratulatory massage to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the members of the Group for the Study of the Great Revolutionary Idea, the Juche Idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung of African Students Studying in Europe).**

"In the arduous course of revolutionary struggle, the whole ranks of the Workers' Party of Korea has rallied closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and purpose and strengthened and grown into a tested party perfectly proof against any storm and stress and into steely ranks which any enemies dare not provoke recklessly." **(Talks by a social figure of Democratic Yemen).**

"The ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea has performed brilliant exploits in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people.

"The Workers' Party of Korea establishes its world-wide fame as an authoritative and mighty party because it is under the guidance of the great leader and regards the immortal Juche idea as its guiding principle.

"The Workers' Party of Korea is an experienced and tested party with resplendent revolutionary traditions and a wealth of experience accumulated in struggle.

"We have never seen such a revolutionary party as the Workers' Party of Korea which has revolutionary traditions built up in the crucible of arduous and complex struggle and which has been tested in the struggle and is rooted deep among the masses of people." **(Talks by Chairman of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association).**

"POWERFUL AND AUTHORITATIVE PARTY"

"The Workers' Party of Korea is a new type of revolutionary party that inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a militant party fighting for the complete victory of socialism and national reunification in Korea and for the world revolution.

"The Workers' Party of Korea creditably carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions by leading the masses of people. By accelerating socialist construction it has led Korea to be called a developed, prospering and powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive." **(Tanzanian paper *Mfanya Kazi*).**

"The Workers' Party of Korea under the guidance of its founder, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a mighty, authoritative party that has gained a gigantic achievement and noble experience in the socialist revolution and construction." **(Benin paper *Ehuzu*).**

"The Workers' Party of Korea thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution in a short span of time to eradicate the centuries-old exploitation and oppression once and for all, and brilliantly accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialisation by stepping up the socialist construction, and thus turned formerly backward, underdeveloped Korea into a strong socialist state with powerful heavy industry and modern light industry as well as developed agriculture." **(An leading article titled "The Workers' Party of Korea Is an Experienced and Resourceful Authoritative Party" in Sierra Leonean paper *Sunday Flash*).**

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ced to ashes by the war and have built new towns and rural villages, and a modern industry and big power bases, irrigation setups and intensive agriculture, modern schools and hospitals and many other things needed for the happy life of the working people."
(PETAR STAMBOLIC, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.)

The WPK's Success Has Been Made through Application of the Juche Idea Elaborated By President Kim Il Sung

"I came to know well that the Korean people march forward constantly and become a people with strength and ability to make anything in the world because they are armed with the Juche idea.

"The Korean people have registered really great successes in the past period by advancing under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and the Party centre, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea.

"And I can hardly find proper words to estimate these successes. Witnessing the reality of Korea, I can confidently say that Korea will march far ahead of the developed powers in the world in a few years to come.

"The Korean people have built wonderful socialism in a short period of time. The principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence, your consistent principle, has been successfully carried into effect. Our ideal is the very same.

"Our ideal is the same with yours and so is our goal."

(S.S. MOHAPATRA, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi.)

"The 6th Congress of the WPK is evidently a national event, but it constitutes equally an international event of great significance.

"The success, made in the affirmation of national independence as well as in the building of socialism by the WPK, has not only national significance—significance simply implied in its activities and existence itself. It is because of the solidarity which exists among all the anti-imperialist forces in the world that the success of the WPK constitutes equally the success and aid, direct or indirect, to the struggle waged by these forces.

"Every success made by the WPK in its struggle is a success and a concrete aid afforded to all the forces which fight imperialism in the world.

"The WPK's success has been made through application of the Juche idea elaborated by President Kim Il Sung.

"The Juche idea requires above all everyone to have faith in himself and use his brains and analyse the problems and the realities confronting him.

"The WPK has solved successfully the problems which certainly pose themselves in Korea in specific forms and which arise in general terms in many countries."

(Professor J. SURET-CANALE, Chairman of France-Korea Friendship Association.)

Looking Back upon the Day of Party Founding

—At the Party Founding Museum—

This October is of deep significance in strengthening and developing our Party.

It is 35 years since the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and 54 years since it had begun to strike its historic roots. In this very year we greet the Sixth Congress of the WPK which will write a most glorious page in the history of the development of our Party and revolution.

I, with great emotion and joy, visited the Party Founding Museum associated with the glorious and immortal history of our Party. The museum is situated at the foot of Haebang Hill in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital of our country.

The august image of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came first in sight, which inspired me with reverence. The image represents his activities for party founding and its strengthening and development after national liberation (August 15, 1945).

The respected and beloved leader, a fountain-pen in hand, mapping out a far-reaching plan looking far ahead into the future!

Looking up to the image of the great leader, I recalled with deep emotion the historic days when he had been waging vigorous activities to build our Party.

A guide showed me in the room No. 1. On display there were historic materials showing his ample organisational and ideological preparations for party building in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

At the picture of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forming the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), I turned my impressed thoughts back to the events of those days.

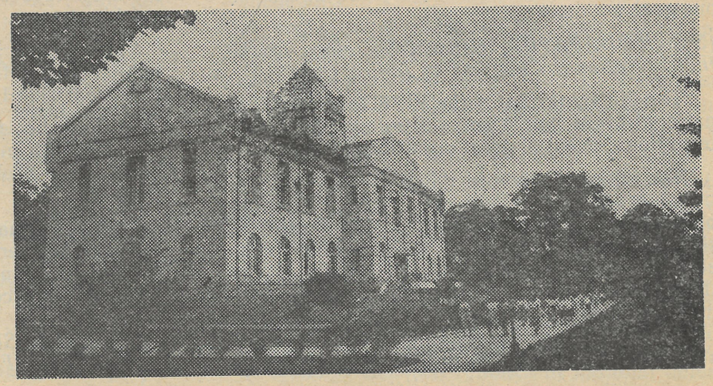
The great leader crossed the Amnok-gang River at the early age of 13 with firm determination not to return until he liberated the country at any cost.

After the death of his father Kim Hyong Jik in 1926, the great leader was enrolled at the Hwasong Uisuk School in Huadian County, China. While studying at the school, he explored a genuine road of revolution, a new road of struggle.

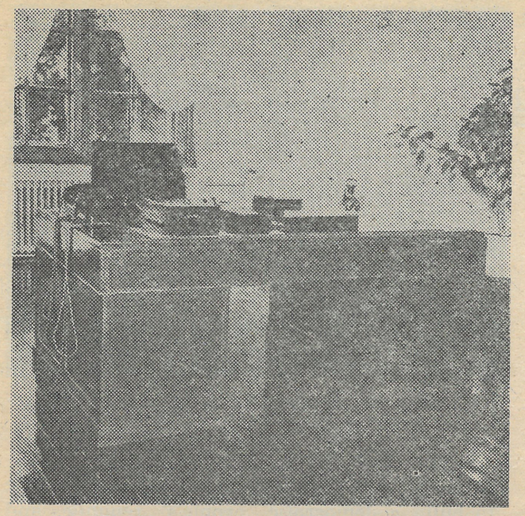
Considering that for the pioneering of the genuine road for the Korean revolution its vanguard organisation should be formed, first of all, the great leader pushed this work ahead dynamically.

Basing himself upon this, the great leader formed the DIU on October 17, 1926.

The formation of the DIU meant the birth of the first genuine communistic revolutionary organisation to materialise the revolutionary



Outer view of the Party Founding Museum



Desk used by the great leader

idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And it was a historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution under his leadership.

With its formation, our people's revolutionary struggle began to make victorious advance under the banner of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots.

Having formed the DIU the great leader elucidated in its fighting goal the basic idea which would be the program of a revolutionary party to be built in the future. Afterwards he put forth unique policies for party building on many occasions and conducted vigorous activities for their implementation.

The guide explained: "During the long period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly laid the organisational and ideological foundations for establishing the party such as the upbringing of hard-core Communists, the guaranteeing of the unity and cohesion of revolutionary ranks and of the purity of communist ranks and the laying of mass base for its founding."

Though the WPK appeared on October 10, 1945, it began to put down its historic roots more than half a century ago. In those historic days the great leader waged an energetic struggle to build a Juche-based revolutionary party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are now in a position to build the Communist Party we have so long desired; the Korean Communists' long, untiring struggle is bearing priceless fruit."

Indeed, I felt deeply that the thoroughgoing preparations of organisational and ideological foundations for our Party's building by the great leader in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle made it smooth to found our Juche-based party without delay under so complicated and difficult circumstances after liberation and to strengthen and develop it rapidly.

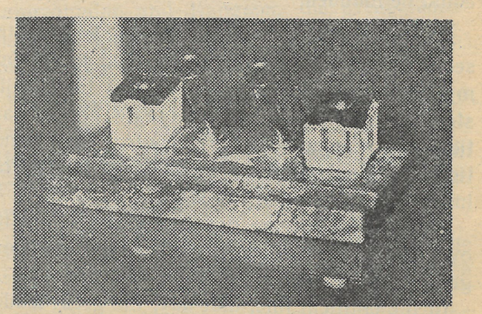
Getting out of the room No. 1, I looked round the office-rooms upstairs used by the great leader since his triumphal return after national liberation and the rooms No. 2 and No. 3 in the first floor.

Following liberation many difficulties and hardships stood in the way of founding the party. The enemies at home and abroad hampered its foundation both openly and secretly.

The great leader went to different areas to guide the preparatory work for founding the party. At the same time, he sent many revolutionaries he had trained during the anti-Japanese armed struggle to various parts of the country to build local party organisations. This rallied around him a great many Communists active in different places and speeded up the preparations for party building.

His office-room was permeated with the infinite painstaking efforts and noble virtues of the respected and beloved leader who had put his heart and soul into the work for founding the party, the general staff of the revolution, before anything else, and for its consolidation and development, which gave me a deep impression.

Inkstand used by the great leader



The desk, chair, filing cabinet, newspaper file and telephone....all of them were too simple. In this room he worked day and night without sparing himself.

A great many people came from various localities to receive the instruction of the greatest leader that our people had ever hailed in their several thousand-year history. Also there were many people he had to give an interview to.

In the days of anti-Japanese fighting the great leader used to meet the dawn lending ear to the roaring snowstorm at the tent of the Headquaters in the Paekdu forest. Now after liberation, too, he would greet the peep of day at the window of this room neglecting sleep. At this reflection I failed to suppress my surging emotion.

Having seen with deep attention the historic materials, I halted in front of a painting depicting the great leader presiding at the Inaugural Congress of the Party on October 10, 1945: The respected and beloved leader, beaming with a smile, presents the Party's organisational and political lines after the announcement of the birth of our glorious Party; participants of the congress are all ears to listen to his important teachings; found among them are those anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who pushed their way through thousand miles of bloody struggle, those workers, peasants and intellectuals who suffered double and treble oppression and exploitation before liberation and those women who groaned under the complete absence of rights.

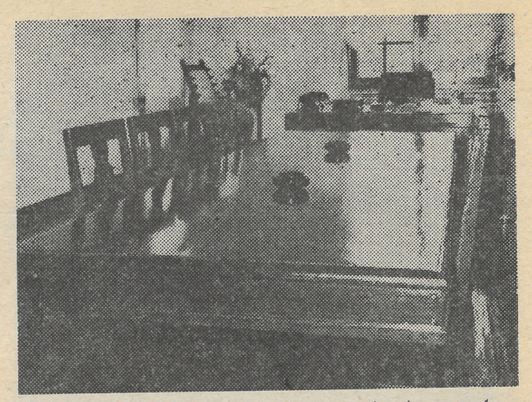
How the Koreans had longed for this day!

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they had over them for the first time in their five thousand-year history, all the desire of our people came true and the Juche-type revolutionary party could be founded.

The historic day when the whole country seethed with boundless emotion and joy! I felt my heart leap violently fancying to listen with strained ears to the strong breath of the participants who could hardly control their emotion while looking up to the great leader proclaiming the founding of the WPK.

I quietly called the day to my mind looking over his historic report to the Inaugural Congress of the Party and its minutes.

In the political line, that day, the great leader



Office room where the great leader conducted his work

set as the Party's fundamental task the struggle to build a democratic people's republic, and put forward four immediate tasks to carry it out. And he laid down the Party's organisational line as firmly building up the Party's organisational backbone, making the Party a mass-based one built solidly on the proletarian foundation, consolidating the unity and cohesion of the Party based on its monolithic ideology, the Juche idea, and strictly observing revolutionary Party discipline.

The Party's political and organisational lines presented by the great leader provided the basis for its politico-ideological and organisational unity, and became the guiding compass for its activities.

From that time onward, the Korean people triumphantly took the glorious road of the revolution under the leadership of the Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution.

Thirty-five years have passed since the great leader founded our Party. Our people have traversed the road of revolution replete with glory following the Party, organiser and inspirer of all victories and guiding banner.

Our people owe their all victories won in this road entirely to the establishment of the WPK by the great leader and its wise guidance over them.

Leaving the Party Founding Museum I shouted to myself with pride:

Victory and glory are always in store for us following the Workers' Party of Korea, the Juche-type Party founded by the great leader.

Lyu Son Hui

A Story Connected with the Fork of a Road to Mangyongdae

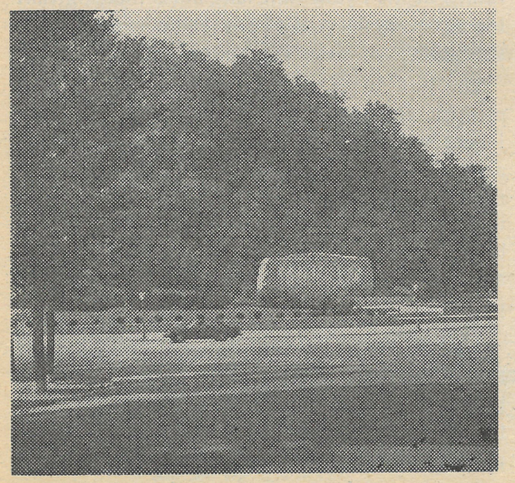
If you go 12 km southwest along the highway from the centre of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital of our country, you can find a fork in the roads leading to Mangyongdae and Kangson. Though an ordinary fork road to be seen everywhere, it is associated with the immortal history of the great leader. In order to hand it down to posterity, our people respectfully erected a monument on this historic place.

Each and every word inscribed on the monument makes our heart swell with emotion, vividly telling the undying episode 35 years ago.

It was in 1925 that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left his home village Mangyongdae at the age of 13 with a lofty aim to liberate the country.

During the protracted period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, never had he forgotten his native place Mangyongdae as well as the beloved homeland. On the arduous march or around the campfires in dense forests during the anti-Japanese war, he would tell about the homeland and Mangyongdae to his men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The forked road to Mangyongdae which the great leader passed by without dropping in at his old home there within hailing distance to meet our working class of Kangson first after his triumphal return to the homeland



After having groaned under Japanese imperialist colonial rule for a long time, our country became independent on August 15, 1945 thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who organised and guided the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of 20 years to victory.

The great leader returned home in triumph after national liberation, and spent busy days building the Party, state and armed forces and guiding the task to put into effect the democratic reforms.

He put his heart and soul into founding a revolutionary party of Juche type, the general staff of the Korean revolution, before anything else.

It happened one of those days.

The great leader was ready for a trip to the Kangson Steel Plant. This gave an immense joy to an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who would escort him. Within hailing distance of the road to Kangson there stood his old home in Mangyongdae where he was born and spent his childhood. No wonder, the fighter thought that he could accompany the great leader to Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution and the place dear to heart, now that they would go along it.

It was October 9, 1945, the day before our Party proclaimed its birth.

When he reached a parting of the ways to Mangyongdae and Kangson, the great leader got out of the car. Then he looked in the direction of Mangyongdae, and said:

"Mangyongdae is over there.... It's a nice place.... This is my native land I gaze on now after 20 years! If you go there, you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best wishes...."

Now the great leader was standing on the fork in the road, though he came so close to

"THE NIGHT OF THE LEADER'S VISIT"

This painting depicts the spiritual mind of our people resolved to show their utmost reverence and eternal devotion to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has brought them all honour and happiness.

The painting gives a distinct representation of a girl's sincerest homage to the great leader: One day during the last Fatherland Liberation War the great leader stopped over at a peasant's house in a mountain village on his way back from a tour of front inspection. Now he was taking a benevolent interest in the villagefolks' livelihood till late at night while a little girl of this family was constantly clearing a road of falling snow with all sincerity to keep the passage of the great leader.

In order to accentuate the girl's character in its portrayal, the painter harmoniously depicts a quiet night scene in snow with clear, soft colours and graceful lines along with delicate environmental representation. Thus he gives a vivid artistic picture of our people's boundless adoration for and profound faith in the great leader who, with noble communistic virtues, embraces our people always in his warm bosom and takes loving care of them.

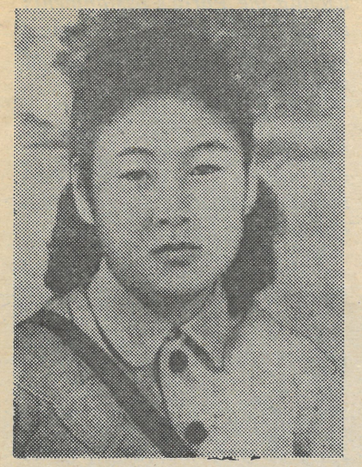
Mangyongdae, his beloved home village which he had so longed to see during the 20-year-long bloody anti-Japanese struggle. How intense his desire was to go there!

But he sent the accompanying cadre there and drove away towards Kangson. Ever since he had set out on the road of revolution in his early years bearing the destiny of the country and the nation on his shoulders, the great leader devoted his all to the revolutionary cause. After liberation, too, he was more concerned about the people and revolution than about his native home, and went out for local guidance tour to teach the working class how to build a new Korea.

It was not until he founded our revolutionary Party and extended his first greetings to the entire Korean people after his triumphal return at the Pyongyang city mass meeting that the great leader visited his home village Mangyongdae.

The fork in the road to Mangyongdae is permeated with the lofty intention of the fatherly leader whose thought goes first to the people and the revolution. Indeed shining on this glorious forked road associated with his warm loving care for our people is the noble revolutionary will of the great leader dedicating his all solely for the freedom and happiness of the people.

Learning from the lofty intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung consecrating his life to the revolution, national prosperity and the people's happiness, now our people are expediting the revolution and construction.



An Yong Ae

My Party Membership Card and Fee to Party Central Committee

—Story about An Yong Ae, Hero of the Republic—

Following the guidance of the great leader and the Party, our people and women have made undying, heroic feats.

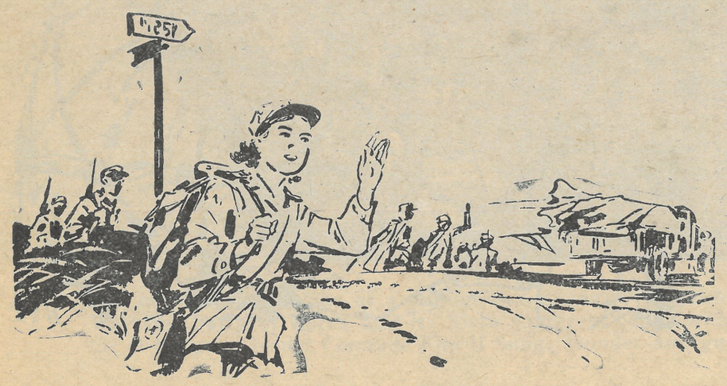
Our editorial board prints below part of the struggle waged by An Yong Ae, Hero of the Republic, who devoted her youth and life wholeheartedly to the great leader and the Party, which is one of numerous immortal, epical stories inscribed with golden letters in the annals of the country.

On June 25, 1950, the US imperialists unleashed an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic.

An Yong Ae, member of the Workers' Party of Korea, went to the front bravely for the great leader and the Party in the critical moment deciding the destiny of the country.

With unblemished and clean loyalty An Yong Ae won a fame for bravery in the countless battles together with the People's Armymen advancing forward, and nursed wounded soldiers with her all devotion.

She transfused her own hot blood willingly into a critical case and sang a song to encourage those serious cases who were anxious about their possible failure to take part in a battle again. Thus she became a constant enjoyer of the esteem of the wounded soldiers as their fond sister.



New fighting duties were given day after day at the front.

May 10, 1951. That day a draft of soldiers was to go on a new combat mission given by the company. Ten nurses, all Party members, gathered for departure under a chestnut tree in Karaegol ravine. Standing

on the first row of the ranks was Party member An Yong Ae who was a favourite with her comrades-in-arms as an affectionate sister faithful to the revolutionary duty.

Holding a stretcher tightly in her hands, she made a firm determination to guard the honour of Party membership befitting the combatant of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Just before their leave, a formation of the enemy planes swooped upon them unexpectedly and began bombing violently. Apprehension for the unmovable serious cases flashed across her mind.

"To the sick-room!"

But, it was enveloped in flames before they reached there. She rushed into the raging flames to carry them away on her back one after another.

When she stepped down the earthen floor taking the last patient on her back, a hateful enemy plane machine-gunned them. In that instant, she took him down and covered him with her own body.

Alas! Yong Ae was hit by the villainous enemy plane's bullets.

Her fellow-combatants came running and picked her up. She came to herself in their arms, and said:

"Comrade Party Cell Chairman, how about the patients?"

At his word of their safety, she wore a faint smile as if she felt at ease.

Presently, Yong Ae, with great difficulties, produced out of her bosom the valuable Party membership card and fee.

"Comrade Party Cell Chairman, please send my Party membership card to the Party Central Committee. I'm dying leaving the Party's assignments unfinished. I wish I could meet the fatherly leader on the day of victory...."

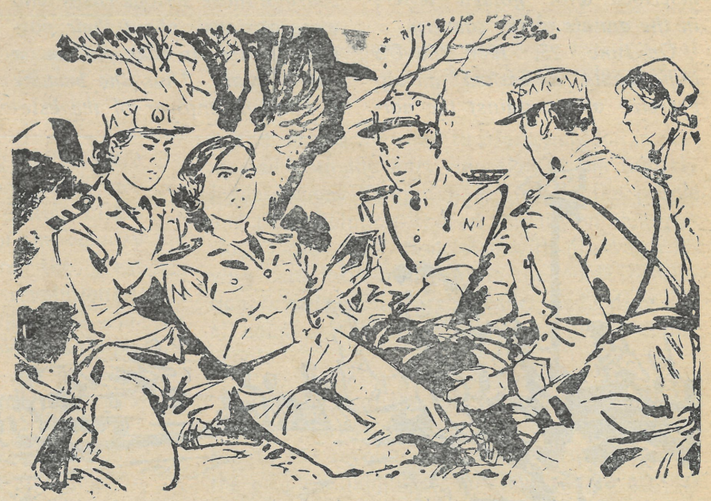
She turned her warm eyes upon the northern sky in the distance as if picturing to herself the image of the respected and beloved leader.

With all her might she uttered her final words:

"Here is my last Party membership fee...."

Valorous fighter An Yong Ae left us at the premature age of 22. However, her heroic feats live in all our hearts forever.

An Yong Ae was such a sort of Party member as sacrificed herself with pleasure for the great leader and the Party and offered her red Party membership card and the last fee to the Mother Party at her dying hour. Now our Party has been strengthened firmly into the steel-like ranks embracing countless new An Yong Aes who bear the same burning fidelity.



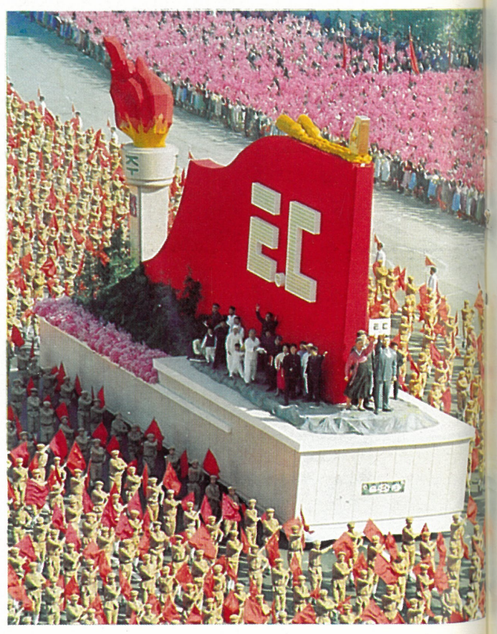
No. 8091127

The mass demonstration of a million Pyongyangites to celebrate the 35th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress began with carrying respectfully a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder and guide of our Party

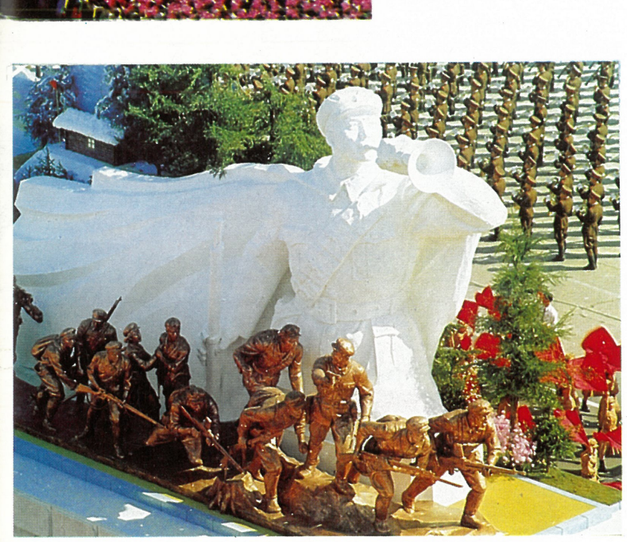
A spectacular demonstration of one million Pyongyang working people is held in presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to celebrate 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress

GRAND MARCH OF VICTORS

Paraders march grandly with revolutionary confidence, hugely proud of advancing under the guidance of the great Party to display its might and indestructible unity and solidarity

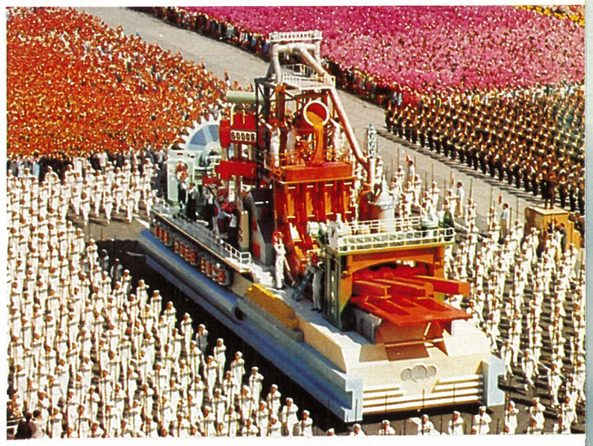


Infinite is the pride of paraders who have followed the road of triumph and glory under the great banner of Juche



The demonstrators go on singing of the great victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which laid the ever-lasting foundations for our revolution

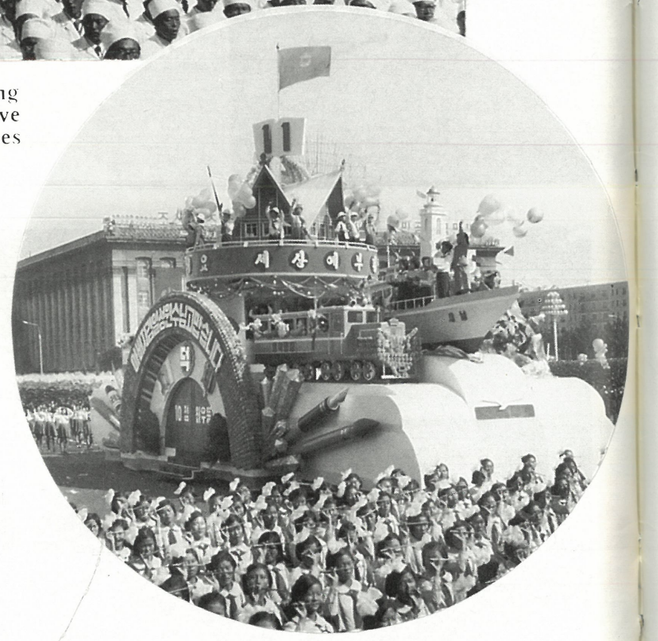
Our glorious Party began to strike roots with the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader



Worker demonstrators boast of the might of their strong socialist industrial State

Agricultural working people march in procession exulting in a great triumph of the Juche farming method

Public health workers are on the march eulogizing the era of the Workers' Party in which people live long and happily in good health, free from diseases



Juvenile Corps paraders. They are growing up to be dependable reserves of communist builders with a wide range of knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique.

Artists march forward displaying the Juche art of world-wide fame

Plaza is permeated by the whole nation's eager desire to carry out a new policy of national reunification set forth at the historic Sixth Party Congress

We are striving for independence, friendship and peace together with the world people

PER. DIV.
AUG 11 1981
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Women OF KOREA

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